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Soviet Union

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FIRST-STRIKE POTENTIAL 'DOMINANT U.S. DOCTRINE'

LD011947 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachyov

The present American Administration, having taken the course towards gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, is making frantic efforts to delue the world public as regards the real consequences of the implementation of the Pentagon's programmes for the stability of the military-political situation.

Washington widely practises the "double standard" method, mastered by American propaganda, when assessing the intentions and possibilities of the Soviet Union and the United States in individual spheres of building strategic forces. The essence of the method in this case is that any new nuclear systems of the United States are proclaimed as faciliating the prevention of war, whereas the Soviet Union's response measures to restore the military equilibrium are charcterized as "preparations for the first strike". At the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva Washington proposes that the emerging strategic problems be resolved exclusively according to the Pentagon's recipes which totally disregard the interests of the USSR's security.

The United States is advertising, in particular, a concept according to which the strategic sytems, most developed on the Soviet Side -- modern inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) -- are proclaimed to be destabilising, whereas those in which the United States is strongest -- modern submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) and heavy bombers -- should be left intact since their technical properties allegedly preclude thier use for the first strike.

Meanwhile, the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency frankly admits in in specialist publications, intended primarily for members of Congress, that SLBM's have certain advantages over land-based ICBM's when making a first strike at enemy silos. The agency indicated, in particular, that American submarines are deployed in direct proximity to targets in the Soviet Union and can therefore hit them within a shorter time than ICBM's. It was stressed that American Trident-2 SLBM's will be just as accurate as ICBM's.

The agency's report for the 1982 financial year stressed that Trident-2 missiles, MX ICBM's and modernized Minuteman-3's may make up a powerful potential for the United States intended to destroy enemy missile silos.

The Pentagon's declarations that Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles are "more destabilising" than American submarine-based Trident missiles are just as mendacious as the assertions of President Reagan, aimed at simpletons, that the Soviet Union is superior to the United States actually by all indicators of military might.

"In actual fact, the Pershing-2 and Trident missiles are a first strike weapon. And the Washington strategists are concerned not with 'deterring the Russians'. The first nuclear strike doctrine has become the dominant one in the U.S. military strategy," the USSR's Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov said in his replies to questions put by a TASS correspondent.

START DELEGATE RECEIVES TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD011808 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 1 TASS -- Ambassador Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, today received representatives of the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament. The committee's chairman, general secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress James Milne and members of the committee Brian Price (Britain) and M. Pitaroulis (Greece) handed over to the head of the Soviet delegation the final document of the meeting of trade union representatives from 82 countries at the Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War (June 1983).

They stressed during the talk that the international trade union movement is deeply alarmed by the unprecedented race of armaments, especially nuclear ones, which is the main cause of the present-day international tension and threatens with a nuclear war with disastrous consequences for the entire mankind.

The representatives of the trade unions favoured the earliest successful completion of the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, backed the freeze at the present level of all nuclear arsenals and a return to the principles of detente in relations between states.

The head of the Soviet delegation declared that the Soviet Union fully shares the concern of the world trade union movement for the fate of the world and is doing everything possible to ensure that the talks produce a mutually acceptable accord on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, based on the principle of equality and equal security. These efforts have been hindered since the very beginning by the U.S. position which is not directed at reaching such an accord.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT NOTED

PRAVDA Stresses Detente

PM011149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Lasting Peace for Europe"]

[Text] The CSCE Final Act was signed in Helsinki 8 years ago. During the millennia of European history there have been many holy alliances and coalitions of every sort on the continent, but there has not been peace on its soil. The land of the soviets for the first time headed the cause of saving Europe from devastating wars, starting with Lenin's Decrees on Peace. Now the entire community of peoples campaigns for the cause of peace.

All these years the socialist states, which were the initiators of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, have been seeking the persistent consistency and the greatest energy to advance international detente. They have been taking effective measures to ensure that the postwar period does not evolve into a prewar period and that the life of Europe enters once and for all the channel of peaceful, vigorous, mutually enriching cooperation.

"In our speech," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "it is socialism that is the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, of the interests of every people and of all mankind."

The Soviet state places its entire tremendous potential of love of peace on the pan of the scales favoring peace, favoring the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. Europe's path to Helsinki was cleared by the conclusion of treaties with the FRG by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and by the conclusion of the four-power agreement on West Berlin. The Soviet-American accords on strategic arms draw the transatlantic power closer to all-European problems of security. And if the United States is now sounding the alarm over the deepening split between the Old and the New World, it is not a case here of a mythical "Soviet threat" but of Washington's open departure from the detente line agreed upon in 1975. It is not Europe but the United States that is retreating from it. Only a return to the fundamentals of peaceful coexistence can halt this process.

After the signing of the Final Act the USSR introduced all its main provisions into its constitution and energetically set about realizing them. The activation of interstate ties and the long-term treaties and agreements, among them economic programs stretching right into the next century, created in Europe the material basis of detente which has already withstood more than one assault from across the ocean. A whole package of major peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and joint actions by the Warsaw Pact countries have maintained in Europe a political atmosphere in which the gusts of the cold war could not become dominant. The Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states is close to completion.

The meeting in the Spanish capital has reflected the fact that in today's capitalist world there are, in addition to the sharply increased aggressiveness of ultra-reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, also other trends and other politicians who approach the situation in the international arena more realistically. They understand that already irreversible processes have occurred in the world, and they understand the need for the the mutually advantageous nature of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The Soviet Union is ready for this. However, people in the Pentagon and on NATO staffs are planning to slow the processes in Europe still further and to create new obstacles.

The United States intends by end of this year to begin deploying medium-range nuclear missiles here and thereby open a new round of the nuclear arms race threatening unpredictable consequences. The United States would like to secure a monopoly position by deploying nuclear weapons alongside the USSR, whereas the USSR, according to American logic, must not have a comparable potential anywhere near the United States. These are fallacious illusions.

For European security the Pershing II and cruise missiles are a major threat fraught with nuclear catastrophe. There will be a dangerous increase in military confrontation with the deployment of the American missiles. Certain complications in relations with the countries which have accepted the American nuclear "gift" will also be inevitable. The situation of the FRG, the only West European country whose government agrees to the deployment of the Pershing II first-strike weapons, will change in particular. The military danger for the FRG would increase many times over. Its widely developed ties with socialist states would be in jeopardy, and it would have to look at the neighboring GDR across a dense palisade of missiles.

Such a development would, of course, fundamentally contradict the all-European idea of security enshrined in the Helsinki conference's Final Act. We would not like things to go that far. We favor a Europe free of the nuclear threat. The Soviet Union -- and so far it alone -- has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Pact states have proposed to the NATO countries a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. In Geneva the USSR is still ready to set about reaching agreement on major reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe on both sides. But this must be an honest and equitable accord. Only in this way is it possible while the deployment of the American missiles has not begun.

It is the duty of all the states which signed the Final Accord 8 years ago -- their duty to history and to future generations -- to divert the nuclear threat from Europe, breathe new life into detente, and turn our continent into a continent of peace totally free from weapons of mass destruction, where all states would cooperate on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual respect, in the interests of the people's progress and well-being. Europe's path to this goal seems hard and infinitely long, but, compared with the millennia of wars, the years of detente are just an instant. It is Europe's task to consolidate and strengthen detente.

Meeting Scores Arms Buildup

LD011627 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- "The continuous buildup of weapons of mass annihilation and preparations for deploying new American missiles in Western Europe give cause for profound alarm to Soviet people." This was stressed during a meeting of Muscovites today. The meeting was devoted to the 8th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Alexey Chytikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his statement declared that if, contrary to common sense, American first-strike nuclear missiles are stationed in Western Europe, the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty will be compelled to take retaliatory steps.

The meeting adopted an appeal stressing that the Soviet people will never allow disruption of the existing parity in Europe and the world at large which will pose a threat to its security.

The Soviet public approves the measures on maintaining at a proper level the defence capability of the USSR and its allies which are adopted with due consideration for the developing situation.

The document notes that the basing of any number of new American missiles in Western European countries would deal a blow at the current talks on the limitation of armaments, would enhance the threat of catastrophe as a result of an accident or ill-intentioned actions by those who strive for military superiority and contemplate nuclear war by making the first strike.

Representatives of the Soviet public called on peace campaigners to do everything possible to prevent this year from becoming a starting point in another round of the arms drive but make it a turning point on the road towards military detente.

U.S. at Odds With Final Act

LD311132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Tomorrow is the eighth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Here is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholver] In our fast-flowing century, major international events follow each other with truly cosmic speed. And yet the forum that was held 8 years ago in the Finnish capital still possesses, to this day, a lasting and historic significance.

This all-European conference, in which the United States and Canada also took part, became a kind of standard in international relations. It showed that the leaders of 35 very different states, large and small, socialist and capitalist, can not only sit at one table but elaborate an extensive program of joint action to strengthen peace and establish mutually beneficial cooperation.

Why is it, though, that 8 years after Helsinki detente and cooperation in Europe and in the other continents have not advanced as far as was then envisaged in the capital of Finland? The answer to that question is to be sought in the policy of those NATO powers -- above all, the United States -- that are grossly flouting the very principles of the Final Act. It is not just that Washington is talking publicly about a crusade against the socialist states. Unfortunately, we are confronted not only with bellicose speeches, but with no less bellicose actions by the present Washington administration. What, for instance, are we to make of the stubborn insistance on deploying American nuclear missiles in Western Europe? Is this not a violation of the Final Act which solemnly proclaimed, as the supreme aim of all the states that signed it, the promotion of peace and security? Or take the clause of the Final Act dealing with non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and the right of the peoples to decide their own destiny. How are we to reconcile this with the American sanctions against Poland and the undeclared war by the United States against Afghanistan?

How can the Helsinki principles of inviolability of frontiers be harmonized with the present blatantly provocative demonstrations of American military 'muscle' on the frontiers of a number of Latin American states?

And yet, even in this difficult situation, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community advocate -- as was laid down at Helsinki -- making detente into both a continuous and an ever more viable and comprehensive process. They have put forward constructive proposals for a treaty with the NATO countries on non-use of military force and on reducing military expenditure. Progress at the Madrid meeting is a healthy and hopeful sign. They way of detente that was proclaimed in Helsinki can, and must, be continued.

CSCE Principles Still Valid

LD302226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Today is the eighth anniversary of the opening of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This international forum, notes Eduard Kovalev, a journalist specializing in international affairs, adopted the Final Act signed by the leaders of 35 countries of Europe and also of the United States and Canada. The act defined the fundamental principles of modern international law: sovereign equality, mutual repudiation of the use of force or threat of force, the inviolability of borders, the territorial integrity of the states, non-interference in internal affairs, and the right of nations to decide their fate. Eight years is rather a short period of time if viewed in terms of the complex mutual relations that have developed among countries over centuries. Yet, at the same time, it is a long enough period to draw certain conclusions in our fast changing world, especially if one takes into account the present exacerbation of the international situation which has been the consequence of the unprecedented stepped-up war preparations on the part of the United States and a number of other NATO countries, their increased aggressiveness, and their striving to achieve military superiority.

The past years have proved the political wisdom of the adherents of detente and international cooperation whose efforts, indeed, had brought about the agreement at Helsinki. Today, despite all the difficulties in world developments, the principles of the Final Act retain their force and their validity. They amount to the generalization of the historic experience of all European nations, as well as their precious assets.

As confirmed by the past years detente is not wishful thinking but an expression, in terms of international law, of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states regardless of the differences in their political and social systems. The Soviet Union has shown itself in deeds an active and consistent supporter of the implementation of the points included in the Helsinki Final Act. The USSR and other socialist countries intend to continue unswervingly along the path of the principles adopted in Helsinki, and ceaselessly develop relations with other countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. This has been accurately expressed in the Prague Political Declaration in which Warsaw Pact countries expounded a broad program of action to reduce tension and eliminate the threat of war. This program was confirmed and further clarified at the recent Moscow meeting of the leaders of the seven socialist countries of Europe. The opportunity must not be lost for guiding Europe once more on to the path of detente and international cooperation.

USSR GREETS WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM

PM011405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the Second World Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination.

We cordially welcome the participants in the Second World Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The conference, convened within the framework of the UN-proclaimed decade of actions in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, faces important and noble tasks of ensuring implementation of the UN decisions, aimed at full and final eradication of discrimination of people on the ground of race, color of skin, or ethnic origin. The Soviet Union, as it is well known, invariably supports this activity of the United Nations Organization and consistently advocates strict compliance with the demands that any forms and manifestations of racism and colonialism be liquidated.

The continued existence of these disgraceful phenomena insults the conscience of mankind, it is incompatible with the lofty notions of dignity and the value of human personality.

The international community cannot put up with the system of apartheid -- the disgusting form of racism which will exists on our planet; it cannot put up with the historically doomed racist-colonial order which still persists in the south of the African continent.

The Soviet Union firmly sides with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, which are oppressed by the racists, and supports their struggle for the exercise of their unalienable right to freedom and independence. Independent African states, which are subjected to incessant aggression on the part of South African racists, also enjoy our full support.

The main cause of the viability of the South African racist regime, its growing aggressiveness, the continuing occupation of the Namibian and part of the Angolan territory, is massive political, diplomatic, economic, military, and other aid and support from imperialist forces. This is being done contrary to the decisions of the United Nations which denounced the rendering of aid to the regime of the Republic of South Africa as complicity with the crimes of apartheid. The Soviet Union believes that it is consistently necessary to take efficient steps so as to ensure full international isolation of South Africa's racist regime which by its crimes put itself beyond the international community.

A crying manifestation of racism in contemporary conditions is Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, gross flouting of the inalienable rights of Arab peoples, including the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Those who finance and arm the aggressor, who provide political cover to him, who prevent establishment of a durable and fair peace in the Middle East, share the responsibility for these criminal actions.

The Soviet people rightfully take pride in the greatest gain of socialism -- the establishment of relations of mutual respect and friendship of all nations and nationalities of the country, the internationalist solidarity with all peoples of the world. In accordance with the Leninist principles of its foreign policy and the USSR will continue, together with other peaceable states, and all progressive forces, firmly coming out for preservation and consolidation of international peace, in support of the peoples fighting for their national liberation and social progress, against colonial oppression, racism, and apartheid. Your conference is bound to make its contribution to achieving these lofty aims.

We wish the conference success in its work.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN RECEIVES IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH

PM281156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, received J.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, on 25 July and had a talk with him in which M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, participated.

REAGAN HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK DEEMED 'SMOKESCREEN'

LD011942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A human rights week, proclaimed by President Reagan, starts today in the United States of America. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

The master of the White house displays an obvious tendency toward pompous political actions. He has just announced his intention to mark FBI day -- the 75th anniversary of this investigative department served as pretext for this. Not being satisfied with days, Reagan is now organizing a whole week of human rights. This time he justifies his stance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, signed exactly 8 years ago.

And, if in the case of aggrandizement of the FBI, which stands on guard for the capitalist order and does not stop at anything in its zeal -- the persecution of Martin Luther King, the fighter for civil rights for the blacks -- Reagan acted, so to speak, whole-heartedly, then his proclamation of a human rights week testifies to hypocrisy and cynicism elevated to the rank of state policy.

It is known that out of all rights, the present U.S. Administration and its chief recognize only one, that is, the right of those who are strong. The Final Act of the all-European conference does not mention such a so-called right because it represents nothing more or less than lack of rights for everybody else. However, such trivialities, in the view of many highly placed representatives of the U.S. Administration, do not embarrass to the slightest anyone in today's Washington, including the President. They manipulate generally accepted concepts with such unusual ease that the participation of U.S. advisers in bloody reprisals by dictatorial regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador against the patriots is described as a contribution toward ensuring human rights. Their profuse talk about the right of the people of Nicaragua to live in freedom is used as a cover for support of the Somoza rabble, which is increasing its scope and assuming an ever more sinister nature. At the same time Washington consciously turns a blind eye to the fact that the freedom-loving and brave Nicaraguans have already taken advantage of this right by overthrowing the Somoza regime, which had been ruling the country over many decades because Yankee imperialists so desired.

At the talk in Washington about human rights in fact envisages the defense of the right assumed by the United States to impudently and cynically interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples. The United States does not even bother to consider the first and foremost right of the people -- the right to live in conditions of peace. It is known that the highest officials in the government have said that there are supposedly more important things than peace. And the entire U.S. foreign policy confirms that this cannibal-like postulate constitutes the basis of Washington's entire activity on the international arena.

Such actions as the proclamation of a human rights week are called upon to play the role of a smokescreen in order to conceal the true essence of a policy of the crudest violation of true human rights.

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPON PLANS IN KOREA CRITICIZED

SK012323 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Commentary by (Viktorov)]

[Text] In the past U.S. media have carried unconfirmed reports whose sources have not been disclosed. These reports have recently been confirmed by a document. This document, which was released by the U.S. Department of State after having been classified, was about the summit talks of the United States, Britain, and France held in December 1953 in Bermuda. From this document we can easily see that Washington planned to use nuclear weapons in the Korean war.

As we know, the Korean armistice agreement was signed in July 1953. After taking office, at the Bermuda talks, Eisenhower voilated the signed armistice agreement, strongly advocating the use of nuclear weapons. At that time, Eisenhower was schuduled to make a speech at the UN General Assembly on the question of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The U.S. strategists' plan to trigger a nuclear war in the Far East in the early fifties was foiled because of the stern activities of the peace-loving people of the world. But, the double-faced nature of high-ranking U.S. political leaders has never changed.

The present Reagan administration has tried to turn South Korea into a launching pad for nuclear weapons under the pretext of peace and stability in Asia. The Reagan administration has also declared that the Korean peninsula is a vital region for U.S. global strategy.

Tension on the Korean peninsula has been constantly aggravated because of the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Reagan has promised Chon Tu-hwan not to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea in the near future. This has revoked the Carter administration's plan for reducing U.S. troops in South Korea.

A Pentagon plan to deploy long-range cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea by 1986 was recently made public. In this connection, at a press conference, answering questions about neutron weapons raised by reporters, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger frankly said that neutron weapons are needed on battlefields and that Korea may be one of these battlefields.

As we see today, U.S. political leaders have shamelessly disregarded the destiny of the people of the world. We can foresee that the U.S. ruling circles will continue to plan to use terrible nuclear weapons against other countries.

The U.S. intention to continuously aggravate tension in this region of Asia and to strengthen nuclear armaments there vividly exposes the adventurous nature of the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration.

This U.S. foreign policy poses a great threat to the peace and stability of Asia and the Far East.

U.S. 'HOSTILE MOVES' AGAINST DRA CRITICIZED

GF012010 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Impeding the Settlement of the Question of Afghanistan?"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: In a statement in Kabul, Babrak Karmal, president and head of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, has reiterated that U.S. imperialism is the main supporter and organizer of the undeclared war against the Afghan people. He said: The Reagan administration has made it a state policy to insolently interfere in our internal affairs.

It is possible to give many examples of the hostile moves by Washington against the DRA. First of all, it should be stressed that the United States does not wish to end the fabrication of unfounded reports against the DRA. The U.S. President himself has disclosed that measures will be taken [words indistinct]. On the other hand, Washington is also extending support to those who pledge resistance. This, of course, is regarded as being against the Afghan people's populist sovereignty. The U.S. propaganda organs describe such people as freedom fighters. U.S. and other experts are training them to carry out murderous secessionist activities. The intention of the enemies of Afghanistan, who are protected by the United States, is clear. In fact, they are openly talking about Washington's moral obligation to give every kind of aid to the counterrevolutionaries. In addition to stories about violation of human rights in Afghanistan, the crimes committed by the murderers who are (?organized) and sent into the DRA is common knowledge to all.

Obviously, the U.S. Administration is in need of tension and adventures. The aggressive U.S. circles need [word indistinct] against the Afghan revolution. They need to settle in that part of the world and set up a center for their military activities. It is clear that if problems around Afghanistan are resolved, U.S. imperialism (?will be deprived) of realizing its intentions.

INDIA-USSR SATELLITE LAUNCH PROTOCOL FINALIZED

BK271425 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] India proposes to launch its 800-kg earth satellite from a Soviet cosmodrome next year. The Soviet organization, (Lisendrov), and the Indian Space Research Organization finalized a protocol in Moscow determining the amount of payment for the launching of the proposed satellite.

ANDROPOV, VIETNAM'S LE DUAN HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

LD291556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today met Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

In the course of the conversation information was exchanged in some of the most important questions of party and state life in the two countries, and topical problems of the international situation of mutual interest were examined.

Particular attention was devoted to tasks concerned with the struggle for peace and removing the threat of war. Le Duan expressed full support for the Soviet Union's and the fraternal socialist countries' peace initiatives.

Comrade Andropov stated that the USSR will continue to assist the constructive efforts of Socialist Vietnam, which is acting jointly with Laos and Kampuchea, directed towards turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, cooperation, and stability.

The leaders of the two parties expressed satisfaction at the successful development of all-round fraternal relations between the CPSU and the CPV between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They noted the great importance of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the fifth anniversary of which will be marked this year.

Several specific directions for further improvement of economic cooperation between the USSR and the SRV were also examined.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and full mutual understanding.

KAMPUCHEA LEVELS CHARGES AGAINST THAILAND

LD292107 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh July 29 TASS -- The ruling circles of Thailand forcibly transfer from its territory to that of Kampuchea the so-called "refugee camps" which are actually the camps of surviving Pol Pot gangs and Khmer reactionaries, it said in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has been distributed here.

Bangkok also changes the names of some Kampuchean communities and villages, giving them Thai names. New frontier signs are installed along the frontier with Kampuchea, with the Kampuchean authorities being not in the know of that. All these hostile actions heighten the situation in South-East Asia, and this has nothing in common with the interests of the Thai people, and plays into the hand of American imperialists, forces of international reaction. Thailand's course hampers the development of the tendency, shaping in South-East Asia, for a dialogue between countries of Indochina and ASEAN, is a threat to peace and stability in the region.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the statement stresses, demands that the Thai authorities should immediately stop provocative activity and warns that the Thai side bears the entire responsibility for such acts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR DELEGATION USSR VISIT

Dinner Held

PM011156 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[RATAU report: "In Honor of the Hungarian Party and Government Delegation"]

[Text] On 22 July the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers gave a dinner in the Mariinskiy Palace in honor of the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The dinner was attended, on the Soviet side, by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, and other officials.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke at the dinner. Cordially welcoming the Hungarian party and government delegation on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and all the Ukrainian people, he noted that the republic's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, wholly and fully approve the results of the talks held in Moscow in the last few days between Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders, and the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. These talks, as Comrade J. Kadar noted today, will undoubtedly play an important part in the further development of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

In the course of the meetings and talks held today, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the Hungarian comrades were able once again to see Soviet people's sincere feelings of friendship toward the people of fraternal Hungary and their deep respect for the MSZMP and its proven leader Comrade Janos Kadar. The great historical mission of being in the front ranks of the builders of the new world fell to the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the other fraternal socialist countries. The achievements of Hungarian communists and the working people of socialist Hungary in developing the economy, science, and culture, and improving the people's living standard and the new prospects for the country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the 12th MSZMP Congress, are eloquent evidence of socialism's vast potential. Comrade J. Kadar told us of this in concise detail during today's talk in the Central Committee.

In the present international atmosphere, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, it is socialism which is the most consistent defender of sound principles in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of every people and of all mankind.

We are glad, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, united by common aims and ideology, are marching confidently together under the banner of Leninism and fighting shoulder to shoulder to strengthen security in Europe and preserve peace on earth.

The Soviet Ukraine also participates actively in fruitful Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Our economic, scientifc, and cultural ties are developing steadily. There is an active exchange of leading experience by oblasts and labor collectives in the Ukraine which maintain permanent friendly ties with Hungarian regions and collectives.

Permit me, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion, to assure you, dear Hungarian comrades, that we value the indestructible Soviet-Hungarian friendship and will continue to do everything necessary to strengthen the international unity of our parties and peoples.

J. Kadar delivered a reply speech. Voicing thanks for the warm reception accorded to the delegation, he conveyed to the people of the Soviet Ukraine warm greetings and good wishes from the Hungarian people.

From the very first, J. Kadar said, our liberator the great Soviet people were real friends, allies, and mighty props to the Hungarian people, which embarked on the path of social progress and building socialism. Our delegations came to the Soviet Union with the honorable task of finding new potential for expanding our multifaceted cooperation and strengthening our indissoluble friendship. Mutual understanding, mutual trust, and the desire for joint actions characterized our talks with Comrade Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders. We are convinced that our talks and our principled agreements will be a new stimulus to cooperation and will promote the further development of ties for the benefit of our peoples and for the good of our common cause, peace, and socialism. An important result of the visit by the Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union is the fact that these days have -- it is our conviction -- further strengthened Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

J. Kadar stated that communists and all the Hungarian people sincerely rejoice in the outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet Union's peoples, including the Ukrainian people, in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions for developing the national economy, improving the living standard, and improving social relations. The expansion of the exchange of experience and the strenghening of economic ties will serve well the further development of multifaceted cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian people are following the path outlined by the 12th MSZMP Congress, J. Kadar went on. Socialist creative work is steadily and successfully underway in our country. Our forces are augmented and our confidence strengthened by the fact that in our work we can rely on the socialist community countries. Within the framework of close cooperation with the socialist states, we attach particular significance to ties with the Soviet Union. Hungarian-Soviet friendship is the main international prop of peace for our people and independence for our country, and it is our paramount national interest to strengthen this friendship. Our socialist, communist principles coincide, we have common goals, and on this firm basis we will continue to march with the Soviet Union.

The talks, the MSZMP Central Committee first secretary noted, have again confirmed that the two sides make identical assessments of the main issues in world politics. It is in the interests of all mankind to stop the race and secure lasting, stable peace on our earth. The Warsaw Pact's existence and activity serve the cause of world peace and international security. The Hungarian people support the Soviet Union's consistent Leninist policy and value its peace initiatives highly.

The dinner took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Kadar Wreath-Laying Reported

PM011313 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 83 p 1

[RATAU report: "Hungarian Guests' Stay"]

[Text] On 22 July J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, continued his acquaintance with the Ukrainian capital. He visited the Park of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The ribbon was inscribed: "To the Heroes Who Fell for the Soviet People's Freedom and the Cause of Mankind's Progress. From the Hungarian Party and Government Delegation."

J. Kadar honored the memory of Soviet Army servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence and for the liberation of Europe's peoples from the fascist German aggressors with a minute's silence. J. Kadar was accompanied at the wreath-laying ceremony by V.V. Shcherbitskiy and A.P. Lyashko, and by G. Lazar and other members of the Hungarian party and government delegation.

An honor guard was formed in the Park of Eternal Glory. A band played the Hungarian, USSR, and Ukrainian SSR state anthems.

In the afternoon the fraternal country's envoys visited the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" memorial complex and inspected the exhibition at the museum.

J. Kadar wrote the following in the honored visitors book: "We, members of a Hungarian party and government delegation, express our respect for the memory of the Soviet heroes who fought against fascism and for the peoples' freedom.

"This museum in Kiev is a worthy monument to their glory."

J. Kadar was accompanied by V.V. Shcherbitskiy during his visit to the memorial complex.

Comparison of Shcherbitskiy-Kadar Talks

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 23 July on page 1 carries a RATAU report headed: "Meeting Between Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy and J. Kadar". The PRAVDA UKRAINY report has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA version published in the 28 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA UKRAINY begins: [Text] A meeting took place 22 July between V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

On the Soviet side -- K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, who are accompanying the Hungarian party and government delegation on its tour of the country; A.F. Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries B.V. Kachura and I.A. Mozgovoy; Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate members and secretaries A.S. Kapto and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak; V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan; and Ukrainian SSR Foreign Minister V.N. Martynenko;

On the Hungarian side: G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; F. Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Hungarian Foreign Minister P. Varkonyi; and S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks... (picking up paragraph four, line three and supplying names)

Paragraph seven, last line of PRAVDA UKRAINY reads... to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

Present at the meeting were: On the Soviet side -- A.M. Sorokin, chief of a sector at a CPSU Central Committee department; A.V. Merkulov, chief of a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee department; and V.F. Grubyakov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; On the Hungarian side: I. Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister; G. Kotai and L. Karvalits, deputy chiefs of MSZMP Central Committee departments; J. Ambrus, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade; I. Toth, chief of a Hungarian Foreign Ministry department; and D. Maklari, Hungarian consul general in Kiev.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship. (PRAVDA UKRAINY ends, supplying names)

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS HONECKER-KULIKOV MEETING

PM011027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, who is currently in the GDR.

During a conversation questions of further enhancing the might and combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces were discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and Colonel General F. Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. LINE SIMILAR TO POLISH CHURCH

PM011941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Washington Concerned"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Jul -- The U.S. State Department has published a statement concerning the laws adopted by the Polish Sejm on amending certain provisions of the criminal code and amending the law on control of the press, publications, and performances. To judges from this statement, the American Administration is oriented toward the events occurring in Poland and does not yet intend to lift the sanctions against Poland.

PONOMAREV MEETS CYPRIOT AKEL DELEGATION

LD302139 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- A delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) has been received in the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation consists of Ezekias Papaioannou, AKEL general secretary, Andreas Fantis, AKEL deputy general secretary, and Yiannis Katsourides, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and of the Central Secretariat of the AKEL.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, warmly welcomed the delegation and wished the communists of Cyprus successes in their activities for the good of the people of Cyprus and the cause of lasting peace.

The AKEL delegation had a meeting with Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The representatives of the CPSU spoke about the work being done by the Soviet communists to implement the decisions of the 26th congress of the CPSU, of the November (1982) and June (1983) plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, directed towards balanced and all-round perfection of developed socialist society in the USSR, towards improvement of international relations, towards ensurance of peace and prevention of a thermonuclear war. The AKEL delegation gave a high appraisal of the consistent peaceful foreign-policy line of the CPSU, and of its course of further raising the material and cultural standard of the Soviet people's life, and emphasized the big international importance of the decisions of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and of its programmatic theses and conclusions of major problems of our times.

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern over the sharp growth of the aggressiveness of the reactionary forces of imperialism which are headed by U.S. bellicose circles, the military ambitions of which are aimed at undermining the military-strategic balance, at achieving military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries and at imposing imperialist hegemony in world affairs. Expressed was the firm determination of the two parties to continue, together with all progressive and peace forces, to struggle for detente, for an end to the arms race, for disarmament, for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

The delegations of the CPSU and the AKEL condemned the flagrant anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaigns of lies and slander by which the Reagan administration tries to justify the arms race, to impose an adventurist policy upon its allies, to hinder the growth of the mass movement for peace, and to continue preparations for a nuclear war.

They condemned, in particular, U.S. imperialism's endeavours to deploy its new missiles in Europe, which would extremely increase the threat to the security of the peoples of the continent and to peace throughout the world.

The CPSU and the AKEL attach paramount importance to strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and to consolidating friendship and solidarity among all the revolutionary forces of our epoch.

The AKEL representatives informed the Soviet side of the struggle by the people of Cyprus for a just settlement of the problem of Cyprus. It was pointed out that the Cyprus question is in a critical period owing to the imperialist conspiracy against Cyprus, the conspiracy which pursues the aim of eliminating the independent state of Cyprus or imposing a NATO solution unacceptable to the country.

The party resolutely struggles against foreign occupation and the militarist intrigues of the reactionary circles of the USA and NATO and against their interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus, persistently strives to rally all the patriotic forces of the country, and consistently comes out in favour of solving the Cyprus question on the basis of the U.N. resolutions and the attained agreements through constructive inter-communal talks with a view to ensuring the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-alignment and demilitarisation of a federal Cyprus delivered from all foreign troops and bases. In this connection the AKEL supports the U.N. secretary general's efforts towards a peaceful settlement in Cyprus.

The CPSU delegation expressed full solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the AKEL and of the people of Cyprus, pointing out that success of the struggle could be promoted by the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the U.N. framework.

The two delegations reaffirmed the CPSU's and the AKEL's striving to further develop truly fraternal relations that have evolved between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CONTINUED CLOSE FRENCH-SOVIET TIES URGED

LD012315 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Summing up current relations between the USSR and France, one cannot avoid noting a detail which is as curious as it is significant: their margin of safety is at a point where the tests of the last 2 years have been unable to destroy them. This safety margin was created at the time when, in building their relations, both the USSR and France considered them to be among the fundamental factors of stability and security on the European continent. The objective and constant necessity of solid, even privileged, French-Soviet relations, is evident, and not only because of the geographical position of the two countries, their traditional trade, and deep mutual understanding in the fields of culture, science, the economy, and their joint battle against the common enemy.

The attitude of principle of the USSR toward the role of Soviet-French relations has undergone no change at all over time, and on the basis of elementary logic one might think that the accession to power of the Socialist Party in France should contribute to an even greater development and deepening of Soviet-French cooperation in all spheres. However, this is not what happened. Moreover, one gains the impression that the French Socialist leaders are in many cases countering the tradition of French-Soviet relations with their own direction, which is manifestly contrary to previous experience. Today it is still difficult to say to what extent this policy corresponds to the French Socialists' concepts and to what extent it results from maneuvers made necessary by the economic weakness of France against the United States in the context of the crisis of the capitalist economy. However, what is immediately striking is the artificial character, sometimes even imagined, of the obstacles which the French authorities have recently been putting in the way of the development of relations with the USSR.

No international action by the USSR affects, either directly or indirectly, French national interests. The interests of the two countries do not clash, are not contrary in any part of the world, and the hypothesis that the USSR could in some way or another threaten French security is absolutely absurd. Noting these absolute truths brings forth a natural, and in truth, embarassing question. What rational profit for France, for its national interests, are the French Socialists seeking by making French-Soviet political dialogue dependent on events in Poland or Afghanistan, or by setting up rapid deployment forces intended -- no one hides it -- to checkmate the alleged Soviet tactic? Will the national prestige of France really gain from the political coquetry of its statesmen, manifested on an issue which is of vital importance for Europe and the world?

Toward the USSR they show the face of just men angered by the sight of the profaners of the temple: Taking our missiles into account is a blasphemy, an indecency. To the United States they send a bitter smile of a devoted but misunderstood friend who has faith in the indivisible nature of Western defense, to quote the Williamsburg meeting statement. To the Germans of the Federal Republic they make good-neighborly advances, so to speak: Listen, do not pay attention to our ambiguities, these are for the Russians. Let them tire themselves out over our missiles; when it comes to the real thing, you can count on us.

It is said that comparisons are not correct. This may be true, but comparison enables many things to be distinguished, to be highlighted, and thus contributes to better seeing the basis of the matter. When one compares De Gaulle's policy to that practised today by the French Socialists, on understands better why the hand outstretched by the USSR to France often remains in a vacuum; yet this hand is still outstretched.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT'S MISSILE VOTE ASSAILED

PM011549 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[A. Popov article: "A Dangerous Action"]

[Text] In a country's life, as in people's lives, events sometimes occur that necessitate a reappraisal of much that has seemed indisputable. The approval by a chamber of the Dutch states' general parliament of the government's decision on the selection of the (Vunsdrecht) base as the site for the deployment of 48 U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles undoubtedly belongs to events of that order.

And although there are attempts to disguise that move by assertions that it does not predetermine parliament's adoption of the "final" decision, it is quite clear that a far-reaching action has been taken in the Netherlands to implement the plan for transforming the country into a launch pad for nuclear missiles.

How can it be that a decision which contradicts the will of the voters can be taken by the supreme legislative organ of a country virtually all of whose inhabitants oppose war preparations and support the eliminiation of the existing U.S. bases? And a country proud of its centuries-old parliamentary traditions and its "democracy?" Outwardly everything seems to be in accordance with the rules of the "parliamentary game": The decision has been approved by a majority in the chamber. But the fact is that this very small majority was created by a few deputies from the right-wing "liberal" party which polled less than one-third of the votes at the elections. Such is the ugly face of bourgeois parliamentary democracy.

The Dutch parliament's decision runs radically counter to the working people's socio-economic interests. Unemployment already stands at 750,000 in the Netherlands -- 16 percent of the gainfully employed population have no jobs. And the government is promising them merely a policy of "rigid economy," that is, a cut in state expenditure on social needs, a reduced workday and wages, and an increase in military spending.

The implementation of the NATO plan to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands would mean that for the first time in this state's centuries-old history its territory would pose a direct military threat to the Soviet Union. And after all, our countries have even been allies, including in the struggle against fascist Germany.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET AUSTRIAN CP LEADERS

LD011653 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee today with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [CPA], and Erwin Scharf, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPA, secretary of the CPA Central Committee. During the meeting the representatives of the CPSU and the CPA informed each other of the activity of their parties in the field of home and foreign policy and exchanged views on pressing questions of the international situation, including problems of European security and the struggle to end the arms race. It was stressed that the irresponsible adventuristic policy of American imperialism and the NATO aggressive circles, which strive to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to unleash an unbridled arms race with the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR and countries of the socialist community, aggravates the danger of a devastating thermonuclear war. The situation that is taking shape demands ever more persistently the cohesion of the communist and workers' parties, of all people of good will, and stepped up actions against the implementation of the imperialists' aggressive plans.

On behalf of all Austrian Communists the delegation of the Communist Party of Austria highly appraised the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the new Soviet constructive peace initiatives directed at ending the arms race and attaining honest and mutually acceptable agreements at the talks in Geneva, and at radically improving the international climate. The representatives of the CPSU expressed brotherly solidarity with the Communist Party of Austria which upholds the vital interests of the working class, all Austrian working people; which fights for the preservation of jobs; in defence and for broadening of democracy; consistently favours stronger European security; is opposed to the deployment of new America medium-range missiles in Western Europe; backs the pursuance by neutral Austria of the active policy of peace, cooperation, and friendship among peoples.

Both sides unanimously stated the aspiration of their parties to facilitate in all ways further development of mutually beneficial Soviet-Austrian relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, consolidation of friendly ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Austria. The representatives of the two parties reaffirmed their readiness to continue to strenghten traditional contacts between the CPSU and the CPA. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere and showed identity of views on questions discussed.

PLO CHARGE GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

'Campaign of Terror'

LD011813 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] A press conference was given in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was addressed by Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires in the USSR:

[Begin Ash-Sha'ir recording in Arabic with superimposed translation] The United States bears the main responsibility for all the crimes against the people of Palestine and other Arab peoples, he stated. Israel is Washington's strike force in the area. Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir stressed that, thanks to the support of all progressive forces, at whose head stands the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the PLO has strengthened its positions. This has forced the ruling circles of United States and Israel to step up the campaign of terror against the Palestinians. The bloody attack on the students of Al-Khalil University was one of the latest crimes. These terrorist acts are being accompanied by political and military attacks on the PLO by American imperialism and reaction. However, said Rami Muhammad Ash-Sha'ir, the cohesion of the Palestinian people, both in the occupied territory and beyond it, around the PLO leadership, under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat, and the support of all honest and peace-loving forces in the world will disrupt such attempts. [end recording]

'Possibility' of Soviet Mediation

NC011517 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 1 (AFP) -- The possibility of Soviet mediation between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was raised here today at a press conference by Rami ash-Sha'ir, the PLO's representative in Moscow. He recognized that there were "differences between the Syrians and the Palestinians," but added that differences between two friends of the Soviet Union could be resolved with Moscow's help. Mr. ash-Sha'ir predicted that the differences between Syria and the PLO would be settled in the near future.

The PLO representative criticised what he called Washington's "political and military pressure" on Syria which he said was aimed at dragging Damascus into America's Middle East strategy. Mr ash-Sha'ir said that the current trip to the Middle East by Robert McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, was "bound to end in failure."

U.S. GENERAL VESSEY'S VISIT TO LEBANON NOTED

LD011125 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut August 1 TASS -- Gen John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, is now on a visit in Beirut.

According to reports he is to make a inspection tour to the area where U.S. Marines from the multinational forces in Lebanon are deployed.

Local political circles link the visit with plans for the buildup of U.S. military presence in Lebanon which, according to Washington's designs, is to become one of the main U.S. military outposts in the Middle East.

EGYPT'S FOREIGN POLICY POSITION CRITICIZED

'The Slide Down'

PM280940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer K. Geyvandov article under the rubic "Problems and Judgements": Down an Inclined Plane"]

[Text] The permanent missions of a number of Arab countries to the United Nations recently issued a resolute protest against the Rapid Deployment Force maneuvers planned by the United States for this August in the Near East and Africa. A letter sent to the UN Security Council chairman emphasizes that this action will be direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries of those regions and will pose a serious threat to their security and independence.

It is impossible to disagree with such a formulation of the question if you recall that the creation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force was a logical consequence of the American Administration's policy based on aggression and interference in other states' affairs on the pretext of safeguarding "U.S. vital interests." As shown by the practical activities of this force, its chief purpose is to establish U.S. political, economic, and military hegemony in various regions of the globe, to kindle dissension and strife among states, and to remove regimes which are not to Washington's liking.

The maneuvers scheduled for August, Which have been code named Bright Star-83 will be held, as previously, chiefly on the territory of Egypt, although Sudan, Somalia, and Oman will be involved in them. Western news agencies emphasize that they will be the biggest American maneuvers on Egyptian territory since active American-Egyptian cooperation began in the military sphere. Just the American servicemen alone who are participating in the maneuvers will total 5,500. The U.S. Air Force will send B-52 strategic bombers to Egypt to simulate air attacks, and also F-16 fighters, E-111 fighter-bombers, and aircraft with the AWACS system. Approximately 100 American military transport aircraft, including giant C-5A's, will be involved in transferring servicemen and equipment from the United States.

If you bear in mind the reason why the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force was set up, then cooperation and interaction with it on the part of particular countries inevitably leads them toward ever greater dependence on Washington in all spheres and to turn these states' territories into U.S. military bridgeheads, which American imperialism needs to combat progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the Near East and Africa, to support its henchmen, and also to plunder other people's natural riches. As a matter of fact, Egypt's LATE President A. as-Sadat did not conceal his readiness to assume precisely such a role by concluding the Camp David deal with the United States and Israel. It was this that opened up the way to the creation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which coincided with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" in 1979.

Since then, as we see, the situation has changed little, although since as Sadat's assassination much has been and is being said about the need for Egypt to return to active membership of the nonaligned movement.

Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, still considers the "guaranteeing of the region's security" to be one of the Egyptian Army's chief tasks, and this thesis is used as a trump argument to help the American Administration interfere in the internal affairs of Libya, Chad, the Persian Gulf region countries, and others. Seeking "theoretically" to substantiate this thesis, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal ad-Din Hasan 'Ali repeats the hackneyed story of the imaginary "Soviet threat."

Let us leave these statements by Mr 'Ali on his own conscience. He was dealt a worthy rebuff by the Egyptians themselves and, in particular, by the weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF in a recently published article by 'Abd as-Sattar at-Tawilah. Let us just draw attention to the fact that the U.S. Administration pays generously for "services" rendered. Egypt is the second largest recipient of American military and economic aid after Israel. The amount of aid will reach $2.3 billion next year, of which a large part will be spent on war preparations, including modernizing the Ra's Banas Military Base and other installations on Egyptian territory used by the U.S. Armed Forces. The well-known Egyptian public figure Ahmad Hamrush probably has every reason to maintain that Egypt's involvement in the actions of the American Rapid Deployment Force runs counter to the policy of the Arab Republic of Egypt as a nonaligned country and infringes on its sovereignty.

This could be said to be one of the dismal results for the Egyptian people of the Camp David policy, by pursuing which their leaders have led the country down an inclined plane. In our world everything has its price, and life presents bills for every action and every deed. One of the biggest bills for the separate "peace" with Israel, which the Egyptians are still having to pay, is isolation in the Arab world which cannot be overcome despite all the efforts made since As-Sadat's assassination in 1981. This circumstance has been emphasized particularly sharply in the year which has elapsed since the aggression unleashed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The start of the war in Lebanon found me in Egypt. I recall a meeting with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and the enthusiasm with which he said how effectively Egypt intended to use its unique position with regard to the United States and Israel to promote the speedie[illegible]ding of Israel aggression. Since then members of the Egyptian government at very different levels have been making statements on the situation in the Near East, advising Washington how to behave in the situation which has been created with the Arabs, using diverse private channels to convey their views to the Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese, and others, and making representations to Tel Aviv.

But what has this changed? Nothing has changed in U.S. and Israeli policy nor in the Arabs' attitude toward Egypt. Many Arab leaders are still convinced that, had Israel not had the opportunity after the Camp David deal to remove practically all its troops from the Egyptian front, it never could have started the war in Lebanon. And their mistrust is strengthened by facts like this: When the Egyptians send Israel a protest note in connection with its decision to move the Defense Ministry's headquarters to the Arab part of Jerusalem, the Israelis declared in reply: "Egypt well knows the statute of united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel."

The mistrust and suspicion with which Arabs treat every step by the Egyptian authorities are evidently explained to a huge degree by the fact that forces which in the past were the mainstay of the As-Sadat regime continue to have a decisive influence both on the shaping of Egypt's policy and on its practical implementation. But there is one unshakable principle in the unprincipledness of these forces: at all events to please the U.S. Administration -- which almost always boomerangs against the Egyptian people's national interests.

The enthusiasm with which the Egyptian ruling circles hailed the notorious "Reagan plan" and tried to impose it on the Arabs almost as an all-embracing program for a New East settlement is characteristic.

At the same time, in their desire to succeed in this sort of unseemly matter, some people in Cairo did not even stop at inciting certain Palestinian leaders to directly violate recent decisions of the Palestine National Council -- the parliament in exile -- and to embark on the path of As-Sadat. As is known, at its sessions in Algeris this year the Palestine National Council rejected the "Reagan plan" as having nothing to do either with settling the Near East problem or with resolving the Palestinian question. So that those people in Egypt who today show hypocritical concern for preserving the Palestinian movement's unity and cohesion probably ought not to forget that they, too, bear a considerable share of the blame for the recently aggravated contradictions and disagreements in the Palestinian Fatah organization....

The Egyptian people recently celebrated the anniversary of the July 1952 Revolution which at once placed them in the vanguard of the Arab's national liberation struggle. Until the slide down the inclined plane began, they rightfully played for many years the role of the recognized leader of the Arab world which had freed itself from colonial oppression. Will the Egyptians now find within themselves the strength to break the course of events and regain their fitting place both in the Arab and in the world community of nations? I would like to hope so.

'Welcoming' U.S. 'Imperialism'

LD272128 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "In the Role of the Trojan Horse"]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali this week praised U.S. President Reagan's policy in the Middle East and particularly the U.S. position on the Lebanese crisis. He said that Egypt received with great satisfaction President Reagan's confirmation of U.S. policy toward Lebanon. Why was Kamal Hasan 'Ali so pleased?

It is well known that there have been no positive changes in Washington's policy in the Middle East, which is pro-Israel and hostile to the Arabs as it has always been. The statement by U.S. President Reagan to which the Egyptian minister refers reaffirms that the U.S. President insists on the withdrawal of Syrian military units from Lebanon, as if the Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon with a mandate from the Arab League and in accordance with a Lebanese Government decision are the ones that invaded this Arab country and occupied a large part of its territory, and not Israel! In this respect, a UN Security Council resolution says that Israel has invaded Lebanon and occupied a large part of its territory.

What therefore is the point at issue? It is that the statement by Kamal Hasan 'ali is not extraordinary. In fact it bears the hall mark of the foreign policy followed by Egypt recently. The line on which this policy is based is simple and elementary: On the one hand this line provides for the welcoming of any measures taken by U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, no matter how hostile they may be to the Arabs; on the other hand it adopts a hostile and contemptuous attitude to those countries that adopt an anti-imperialist stance, such as Syria or the Libyan Jamahiriyah; it also does not support the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people for self-determination and their own independent state, and remains politely silent toward the racist crimes committed by the Zionist militarists.

There are also other features: For instance the bowing to greet the so-called moderate regimes so that Egypt may be able through these regime to free itself from the claws of political isolation in the Arab world in which it fell after its signing of the Camp David surrender deal.

All this, which is quite apparent, is not concealed by Egyptian officials or rather the official Egyptian press. They cannot hide it, but there are hidden factors which constitute the essential part of the foreign policy currently followed by Egypt. While public debate of these issues is not allowed, the American press has been publishing articles deliberately refering to this essential part. The point at issue is for instance the construction of huge American military projects in Egypt for the stationing of the rapid intervention division units there and the setting up of an American spy center to coordinate the activities of American CIA agents in the Arab world. The issue is also the agreement between the United States and Egypt concerning the use of Egyptian territory for U.S. Army training on undertaking military operations in conditions proper to the Arab countries and so forth.

All this accords with the schemes of U.S. imperialism even though it does not reveal Washington's objective, which has a political nature and boils down to using Egypt as a Trojan horse in U.S. Middle East policies. In brief, Washington's aim is to split the Arab world using Egypt, and to divert it from the course of the struggle to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and to make it join the Camp David operation. Hence the bowing of the Egyptian leadership nowadays, particularly the Egyptian foreign minister, to greet certain Arab regimes, with the knowledge of the White House.

When As-sadat was killed in October 1981, many expected radical changes in Egyptian policy in the Middle East in areas such as relations between Egypt and the Arab countries. This was also expected in Washington.

In this respect, American commentator (Rowan) in October 1981 asked Haig, the then U.S. secretary of state, whether the United States was prepared for military intervention in Egypt if American interests there were under threat. Haig replied: Undoubtedly. But now, nearly 2 years later, American officials do not dare to speak so frankly. However their eager endeavor to bring under control all the areas of political and economic life in Egypt, as well as the army and the intelligence service, is considered as an interference that does not rule out military invasion if American interests were threatened there, as American politicians put it.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES MUBARAK

LD271835 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a telegram conveying to the president and the friendly Egyptian people congratulations and wishes of success and prosperity on the occasion of the country's national holiday, an anniversary of the July 23, 1952 revolution, which became an historical landmark in Egypt's struggle for independence.

In a reply telegram President Mubarak expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his own part conveyed sincere wishes of further progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

NORTH YEMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS RETURN TO MOSCOW

PM281301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Yemeni Parliamentarians in the USSR"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Constituent People's Assembly led by (A.Kh. al-Marvani), member of the assembly's cultural affairs commission, after returning to Moscow from a trip around the country, met on 25 July with chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, acquainted the parliamentarians with the structure and activity of the supreme organ of state power and with the USSR Supreme Soviet's foreign policy ties.

The guests spoke about the YAR Constituent Assembly's structure and activity, and shared impressions of the trip around the Soviet Union. Some topical international problems, primarily connected with the situation in the Near East, were touched upon. Concern at the growing tension in the world was expressed and the necessity emphasized of vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces to curb the arms race, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and strengthen peace.

USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.K. Akulintsev, N.I. Maslennikov, and L.N. Tolkunov; other officials, and 'A. al-'U, Muhammad, YAR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

A luncheon was given on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers in the guests' honor.

The YAR delegation visited Leningrad. At the Leningrad Gorispolkom the guests were told about the city's history, the comprehensive economic and social development plan, the city soviet's structure, and the activity of its deputies. It was emphasized that interparliamentary ties play an important role in deepening cooperation between different countries.

U.S., FRANCE 'CONTINUE TO INTERFERE' IN CHAD

'Prelude' to 'Direct Intervention'

LD302052 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The internal conflict in Chad continues to get worse, which makes it a real tragedy for millions of the country's residents. Is there a way out for the present situation? Yes there is. Here is our observer, Yuriy Sergeyev:

It is in the possibility of reaching national reconciliation through talks between the warring sides. Speaking in this context the foreign minister of the Transitional Government of National Unity, led by Goukouni Ouddei, Mr (Mbarka) urged the regime in Ndjamena to open a peace dialogue. The OAU advocates the same. It says that it is prepared to mediate to settle the conflict peacefully. Yet all these efforts have so far proved without positive results. Why? First of all, because the imperialist powers of the NATO bloc continue to interfere in the conflict in Chad, and the countries that are acting behind the scenes are France and the United States.

The American newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE points out in this context that France is interested in keeping its former empire in the zone of French influence. As far as the United States is concerned, the paper says, it approaches the region from the point of view of global struggle between East and West. In short, having declared Africa, among other regions, a sphere of American vital interest, official Washington wants to turn Chad and other African countries into a scene of international confrontation, into its own military political bridgehead. Despite the difference of their ambitions, the positions of Washington and Paris have one thing in common. Both want to prevent Chad from shaking off the bondage of imperialist domination and developing independently. France and the United States hope to achieve these goals by building up their military-political interference in Chad. French military experts keep coming to that country and more arms are being airlifted to Ndjamena from Paris. Washington is pouring oil on the fire by providing military aid to the regime in Ndjamena. Observers fear, and not without reason, that these moves may become a prelude to direct armed interference by the United States and France in Chad. There have been precedents. Suffice it to mention the intervention of NATO troops in Zaire several years ago during the events in Shaba province. The attempts by the colonialists to draw other African countries into the conflict make the situation ever more complicated. Zaire troops are already engaged in the fighting in Chad. According to a spokesman of the Front of the National Liberation of Chad, Frolinat, Sudanese, Egyptian and Israeli servicemen are taking part in the combat on the side of the Habre regime. The impression is that with the help of the Chadian bomb, Washington and Paris and Tel Aviv seek to wreck African unity, to make it easier for themselves to establish neo-colonialist regimes in Africa.

In short it is obvious that the United States and France intend to further warm their hand on the flames of the conflict in Chad, which once again demonstrates to Africa and to the rest of the world the true face of those responsible for the continuing tragedy of the people of Chad.

Aiding Habre's Forces

LD012037 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Reports continue to come in from Chad of increasing foreign intervention in the affairs of that country.

The radio of the Provisional National Unity Government has reported that a decisive role in the battle for the town of Faya-Largeau was played by units of Zairian commandos and mercenaries from France, the United States, and other countries taking the side of Hissein Habre's forces. The broadcast said that foreign servicemen were taken to Faya-Largeau, via the territory of one of the neighboring states, in U.S. C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft. Their actions were coordinated by U.S. espionage satellites and French reconnaissance aircraft. Habre, the head of the present Chad regime, has appealed to France, the United States, and certain other countries for direct military intervention in the Chadian conflict. In so doing, he alleged that Libyan aircraft were taking part in the battles around Faya-Largeau. At the same time, the Libyan People's Bureau for External Relations refuted this allegation, and affirmed that Libyan aircraft were not crossing the Chadian frontier. The U.S. State department stated that the United States is holding urgent consultations with its allies, including France, about the West's further actions in Chad.

The CBS television company said in its reportage, quoting Pentagon data, that in connection with events in Chad, the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower, which is in the Mediterranean, has been brought to combat readiness.

SAO TOME PRESIDENT MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM011205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] A government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by President M. Pinto da Costa made a stopover in Moscow 27 July.

Friendly talks were held between B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Pinto da Costa during which questions of Soviet-Sao Tomean relations and the present international situation were discussed. M. do Amorim, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Prince, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in the talks.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES CONGO PLANNING MINISTER

PM011947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received P. Moussa, Congolese planning minister, on 27 July. Questions of further developing economic cooperation between the USSR and the Congo were discussed.

J. Okanza, Congolese ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

BUSH REMARKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA REPORTED

LD011401 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 1 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush addressed a convention of the National Association of Governors in Portland (Maine state). Grossly distorting the real state of things and presenting Washington as a "champion of democracy and freedom" he tried to justify the aggressive policy of the White House. He alleged that the now prepared dispatch of about 4,000 American soldiers and men to Honduras and the concentration of a large group of warships off the shores of Central America were nothing more than routine exercises. He declared that the USA was not sending American troops to fight in combat operations in Central America and that it was not trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

These hypocritical statements were made contrary to well-known facts about unceasing interference by the USA in the affairs of Central American countries. George Bush was trying to picture the administration's "gunboat policy" in the region as an attempt to estabish there a security shield, the role of which is to be played, according to Washington's script, by the American Armed Forces. He slandered Cuba and Nicaragua and accused them of "destabilising" the situation in Central America. To believe the U.S. vice president, it is Cuba and Nicaragua, and not the United States, that are preparing interventions against other countries of the region.

Equally absurd accusations against Nicaragua came from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. When interviewed by the newspaper SUN, he tried to tell the government of Nicaragua what it should do to deserve Washington's favour. Similar insinuations were made by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Washington, she said in a CBS televison programme, has no intention of relaxing its pressure on Nicaragua and cutting military assistance to the Honduran regime. She tried to justify U.S. aggressive preparations in Central America by stereotyped references to the need to protect "the vital interests" of the USA in the region.

'CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE' TOWARD U.S.-C.A. TALKS URGED

LD011828 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Reagan, with regard to the Central American question, senses he could find himself isolated. Stone, his special emissary in Central America, held a meeting in Bogota with Ruben Zamora, one of the leaders of the patriotic forces of El Salvador and leader of the political wing of the National Liberation Front. President Betancourt of Colombia was present at the meeting. Betancourt reported that the discussion centered on the possibility of talks between the National Liberation Front and the Salvador Magana regime. One should take a very cautious attitude to this. More than once Reagan has agreed to talks simply to lead the public astray and to placate it, using such talks as a cover while the United States in fact builds up its military strike force on the El Salvador and Nicaragua borders and while the danger of a military conflict in the region increases.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOVIET-MEXICAN CONSULTATIONS

PM011129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jul -- Soviet-Mexican consultations have been held here in connection with the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly Session.

The exchange of opinions covered the most urgent international problems, including questions connected with ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Taking part in the consultations were, on the Soviet side, special envoy L.I. Mendelevich and V.A. Kropotov, USSR charge d'affaires in Mexico, and on the Mexican side, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Flores Olea and a group of senior Foreign Ministry staffers. The consultations took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

PM011954 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The Soviet people are proud of the successes attained by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and in cooperation with the socialist community countries. This was said 25 July in Moscow at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people devoted to National Uprising Day -- the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. In the presidium were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

The keynote speaker, V.A. Shamshin, vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and USSR minister, noted that the heroic Moncada epic marked the beginning of the Cuban revolution against the military dictatorship regime. It provided a powerful impetus to the national liberation movement in Latin America and added a vivid page to the chronicle of the world revolutionary process.

L.F.V. Vasquez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR stated that the Cuban people, inspired by the ideas of Great October, are confidently proceeding along the path of building a new life. Socialist Cuba, he said, resolutely denounces the bellicose policy of the United States and its NATO allies and supports the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at averting the threat of a new war, strengthening peace, and developing cooperation among the peoples.

TASS NOTES MCGOVERN'S TALKS WITH CASTRO

LD020939 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- At a press conference here former Senator George McGovern, a U.S. prominent political figure who has recently returned after a tour of Cuba, has called for renunciation of the policy of confrontation and for holding talks with the Cuban Government. Mr McGovern said that the talks with Fidel Castro convinced him of the Cuban leader's sincere concern over the development of the situation in Central America. He said this is indicative of Cuba's striving to prevent a sanguinary war in the region, in which a large number of civilians may die.

The former senator pointed out the advisability of restoring trade relations with Havana as soon as possible. Mr McGovern said numerous industrial plants and factories of the USA operate at only part of their capacity and that there exist certain problems in agriculture, too. Although Cuba is a small country, its domestic market is large.

He particularly emphasized the Cuban Government's readiness for holding talks with the United States on a wide range of bilateral problems, including the utilisation of the ocean resources, the prevention of air piracy, etc.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES RSDWP ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM010730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 First Edition pp 1-3

[Report delivered by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin on 29 July in Moscow Kremlin at ceremonial session marking 80th anniversary of Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Second Congress: "A Party of Revolutionary Action" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

The Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Congress took place 80 years ago. At that time, at the dawn of the 20th century, few people were able to assess at its true worth the great meaning of this event. But less than a decade and a half elapsed and the party of Bolshevik-Leninists which had been formed at the congress led the working class and the working people of Russia to the first victorious socialist revolution which opened a new epoch in world history.

How did the party of Bolsheviks succeed in preparing and heading a social revolution of unprecedented scale and depth which shook to its foundations the old society of coercion and oppression and laid the foundations of a new socialist civilization? Even under contemporary conditions the answer to this question is not only of theoretical but also practical interest. It has the most direct bearing on the problems of the struggle for mankind's social progress.

"The ideas of communism," K. Marx observed, "are perfectly sufficient to destroy the ideas of private ownership. But REAL communist action is required in order to destroy private ownership as it actually exists." Lenin's party which was created at the second congress indeed became a party of real communist action. And that is what it remains to this day.

An unbreakable thread of revolutionary continuity links the CPSU's activity with its ideological and organizational principles, with the principles of Bolshevik, Leninist ethics which are inseparable from genuinely revolutionary policy. All this has invariably served for Soviet Communists as a source of tremendous energy and creativity, and has inspired them to mass heroism at the tensest moments of our country's life. And now, encountering fundamentally new tasks and problems, we direct our gaze to the experience and heroic feat of those who laid the foundations of our party, who pointed out to the Russian proletariat the only true path in the struggle for socialism.

The CPSU's life is rich in accomplishments; it is dynamic and purposeful. Its scientifically regulated Leninist course is consistent and clean. Enshrined in the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenums, this course received further development at the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, whose decisions were greeted with unanimous support from the Communists and all Soviet people and generated great political and labor enthusiasm in the country. The election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was fervently approved by the party and people. (Prolonged applause)

These important political events convincingly demonstrated once again the inviolable unity of the party and people and their cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. They have shown once again the creative might of our party and its unshakable loyalty to Lenin's cause and to Lenin's banner! (Applause)

1. A Party of a New Type, the Party of Great October

Comrades! The Second RSDWP Congress met in difficult historical conditions. Capitalism had already entered its final, imperialist stage. Its internal contradictions had reached unprecedented acuteness, interimperialist rivalry had increased sharply and carried the seeds of world war. At the same time, mass action by the proletariat was gathering momentum and encompassing an increasing number of countries. An explosion was ready to occur in the colonial and dependent countries. Mankind stood on the threshold of a new historical stage -- the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism.

The social democratic parties of the Second International proved incapable of understanding the essence of these processes and of rousing the working class to a decisive struggle against capital. They became deeply bogged down in opportunism and reformism. A party was needed that was capable, to use Lenin's words, of correctly expressing the ideas and policy of a truly revolutionary proletariat. The RSDRP became just such a party. This was convincingly shown by the Second RSDRP Congress.

It is not by chance that the first proletarian party of a new type emerged in Russia. The acute contradictions of monopoly capitalism were interwoven here with the remnants of patriarchy and feudalism, the political oppression of Tsarism, and the colonial subjugation of outlying national backwaters. It was precisely in Russia, which had proved to be the weakest link in imperialism, that a very great social revolution was ripening, as Marx had foreseen. Here a mighty detachment of the working class, which was marked by a high degree of concentration, determination, and growing organization, emerged onto the arena of revolutionary struggle.

In its struggle, the Russian proletariat relied on the rich revolutionary traditions laid down by Radishchev and the Decembrists, Herzen and Chernyshevskiy, the Narodnaya Volya supporters and Plekhanov's "Liberation of Labor" group. There were, of course, errors and delusions in Russia's liberation movement, but there were also countless heroic feats by people noble of heart and valorous in spirit, who passionately desired happiness for the people and who were self-sacrificing to the ultimate degree. Through suffering, Russia really did earn the right to become the cradle of a new world. But in order that the revolutionary pressure of the proletariat might build up sufficient power to crush the exploiters, it had to be directed by advanced scientific theory.

The decisive step in combining scientific socialism with Russia's worker's movement is inseparable from the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- the great leader of the proletariat, consistent continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels, brilliant theoretician and politician, and fearless revolutionary. His theoretical, propaganda, and organizational activity got under way as of the beginning of the 1890's. He became the founder of the "Alliance for the Struggle To Liberate the Working Class" -- the prototype of the party of a new type. Lenin's ISKRA worthily continued to relay of revolutionary struggle and the tireless gathering together and rallying of all party forces. Relying firmly on the theory of Marxism, Lenin put forward and defended all the fundamental principles of the new and higher form of political organization of the proletariat and created the harmonious teachings on the Communist Party.

The basic distinctive feature of the new type of party is that it is targeted toward revolution and toward the socialist reorganization of society. The party acts as the vanguard of the working class and of all the working people in this struggle, due to the fact that is is guided by a revolutionary theory -- Marxism -- implements a principled revolutionary strategy, and employs flexible tactics.

It always relies on the masses and draws up the kind of norms for its internal life and shapes party members of such a type that ensures unified and cohesive actions by communists. All these main traits of the new type of party were embodied in the party of Bolsheviks.

The historic merit of the Second RSDWP Congress was the adoption of a consistently Marxist program -- the first program of our party. As distinct from all the West European workers' parties, the program openly proclaimed the necessity for the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to accomplish a social revolution. The agrarian part of the program clearly expressed Lenin's idea of an alliance of the proletariat with the toiling peasantry, and the demand for the right of nations to self-determination expresses the course toward the proletariat's alliance with the oppressed people of Russia. The congress solidly confirmed the party's adherence to the positions of proletarian internationalism by declaring that the RSDWP is one of the detachments of the world army of the proletariat.

The very logic of revolutionary struggle suggested that only a centralized, militant party can become the true political and ideological leader of the working class. The solution of this task was directly dependent on the quality of the party ranks. Hence that principled stance that Lenin and the Leninists adopted at the Second RSDWP Congress on the question of party membership. A conscious, disciplined political fighter and not a kind of pampered volunteer such as Martov and his supporters had proposed -- that is the kind of party person a member must be, in Lenin's opinion. Lenin's viewpoint soon became irreversibly confirmed in our Rules.

From the time of the second party congress a tireless struggle began that continued through all its subsequent history in order to raise higher and still higher, as Lenin used to appeal, "the concept of the party organization, party tenacity and honor, and the party banner." Lenin's activity and that of his supporters was a graphic example of how firmly and resolutely it is necessary to defend the revolutionary ideas of Marxism to the end by rebuffing the fainthearted, the revisionists, and the bourgeois nationalists, when it is a question of fundamental principles. In an implacable struggle against opportunists of every stripe Bolshevism matured, became tempered and strong, and won over to its side everything honest and everyone capable of thought in the revolutionary liberation movement.

The attacks by Mensheviks and other opportunists at the second congress were in fact waged against the very foundations -- ideological and organizational -- of the party, and above all against those which subsequently were developed into the precise principles of democratic centralism and into the unshakeable norms of our party life. Behind the accusations against the Bolsheviks to the effect that they were as, it was claimed, creating a "Blanquist" organization and behind the refusal to observe party-mindedness in everything, there in fact lurked just one thing: the fear of taking upon oneself the difficult obligations of the vanguard of the revolution, a desire to weaken the party's shock and organizing power.

We can see that even today the opportunists and revisionists continue their attacks on the basic organizational principle of the Marxist-Leninist parties -- democratic centralism. They try to pass it off as the chief obstacle to the development of broad intraparty democracy and to the establishment of correct mutual relations between the party and the people's masses. In this respect they are no different from the Russian opportunists of the beginning of the century whose views have been overturned by life itself.

The Second RSDWP Congress is of permanent significance from the viewpoint not only of the formulation of the party's programmatic and organizational principles but also of its practical revolutionary strategy and tactics. Lenin and the Bolsheviks consistently upheld at the congress the main factor guaranteeing the success of the revolutionary struggle -- the establishment of the hegemony of the proletariat. While perceiving the party as the vanguard of the working class, they at the same time asserted its role as the defender of all exploited people, of all the working people, and as the organizer of their struggle. Thus with their very first steps the Bolsheviks were preparing that mass army which followed them through the fire of three revolutions to storm the strongholds of autocracy and capitalism.

The historic rightness of the party of Bolsheviks was demonstrated by the most complex and rigorous examination as only social practice could devise -- the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our ideological adversaries try to depict the triumphal victory of October sometimes as a "fortuitous coincidence of circumstances," sometimes as a honed-to-perfection "conspiracy" by a narrow group of revolutionaries. Nothing is further from the truth than speculations of this type.

The socialist revolution, as well as socialism in general, can only be the affair of the people themselves. Lenin -- a genuninely people's leader [narodnyy vozhd] who had infinite faith in the creative genius of the masses -- never tired of emphasizing this idea. The party is invincible if it not only teaches the working people but also learns from them. The Bolsheviks' strength lies in the fact that they were capable of listening to and hearing the voice of the masses, of expressing the latter's fundamental interests and leading their march. Not a single honest politician who sets about studying the Bolsheviks' activity can ignore the fact that our party, in moving to meet the proletarian revolution, was fundamentally prepared for it.

The party was prepared above all politically and practically. The revolution of 1905-1907 -- the first popular revolution of the imperialist epoch -- became, in Lenin's words, a "general rehearsal" for both the February and October revolutions of 1917. At its barricades the masses acquired priceless combat experience. In this revolution the creativity of the masses brought forth the soviets. Here the science and art of revolution were conceived, the weapon of struggle was sharpened, and forms and methods of action which it had been impossible to predict in advance were mastered.

It was precisely during the two democratic revolutions preceding October that Bolshevik convictions gradually became the convictions of the broadest strata of the working people. It was then that the party learned in practice -- and learned well! -- to utilize any path to develop the revolution, peaceful or armed, and to learn not only from victories but also from temporary defeats.

October's victory was prepared by the Bolsheviks in the theoretical sense as well. There is not one major issue of the theory of socialist revolution that was not elaborated by the party and by Lenin, and elaborated profoundly and opportunely: the development of the bourgeois democratic revolution into the socialist revolution and the strategy of the proletariat's class alliances; the possibility of the victory of the revolution in one country; the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war; the revolutionary situation; the art of revolt; the soviets as a form of proletarian statehood -- all these and other most important problems were worked on in light of the theory and policy of revolutionary Marxism before the acquisition of power by the proletariat.

Lenin's contribution to the strategy and tactics of the proletariat's struggle is inseparable from the entire wealth of his ideas linked with the creative development of philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism. Lenin understood better than anyone else the exceptional importance of the constant enrichment of Marxist theory. By profoundly interpreting the new phenomena in the life of mankind and the problems arising from the rapid development of science and technology, and by generalizing the experience of the Russian and the entire international workers movement, Lenin moved forward all the component parts of our great teaching which we rightly call Marxism-Leninism.

After the victory of the revolution the party, with unusual vigor, set about accomplishing those ideals that it had upheld since the moment of its birth. During the civil war, after routing the forces of internal counterrevolution and foreign armed intervention, the working people of our country set about building socialism under the party's leadership.

Ahead, before the next terrible military ordeal, lay just two decades of peaceful labor for our motherland. And one cannot fail to admire the greatness and heroism of the people, and the wisdom of the party guiding the latter's creative energy. In this short span of time they succeeded in laying a path equivalent to centuries. (Prolonged applause)

2. The CPSU -- the Party of Socialist Creation

Comrades! The more one reflects on the historical facts, the clearer one's perception of the titanic scale of the activity of Lenin and the Communist Party in being able both to present in a theoretically honed form the main stages and paths of the formation of the new society and to organize the purposeful revolutionary transforming activity of the millions-strong masses. Lenin's plan for the building of socialism is a brilliant model of the genuinely creative application of the fundamental principles of scientific communism to our country's concrete conditions.

Lenin himself expressed the distinctiveness of these conditions with that profundity of generalization and realism characteristic of him. "...We, the proletarians of Russia," he pointed out, "are AHEAD of any Britain and any Germany in terms of our political system and of the strength of the political power of the workers, and at the same time we are BEHIND the most backward of the West European states in terms of the organization of respectable state capitalism, the extent of cultural development, and the degree of preparation for the 'introduction' of socialism into physical production [materialno-proizvodstvennoye 'vvedeniye' sotsializma]."

However, those people who, referring to the backwardness of the Russia of that time, deny the international significance of the experience of socialist building in the USSR and go on and on about its alleged unsuitability for the "highly developed West" are radically in error. Because the core of our experience is the successful solution of the fundamental tasks that inevitably face any country taking the path of socialist transformations. And, in resolving these tasks, the party relied on the mighty creative forces that issued from the sociopolitical superiority of Soviet Russia over any of the capitalist countries, and on the laboring people's powerful support for the worker-peasant power.

The ascent to the heights that our country has attained was incredibly complex. The surmounting of the economic backwardness inherited from tsarism, the wartime devastation, and illiteracy was accomplished under conditions of the frantic resistance of the overthrown exploiter classes and the imperialists' unceasing attempts to stifle the people's power. To some people it seemed that the building of socialism in such conditions was a hopeless cause. The right and "left" oppositionists repeatedly attempted to dislodge the party from its Leninist course and to impose on it capitulationist or adventurist goals. But nothing could weaken its determination to realize the aims of its great founder.

Industrialization, collectivization, the cultural revolution, the development of the national backwaters.... It is always with emotion that we pronounce these words. Within them beats the pulse of the socialist youth of the land of the soviets, within them is audible the triumphal march -- brimming with enthusiasm -- of the first 5-year plans, within them is the awareness of our socialist primogeniture.

Of course, everything did not always happen just as we had intended; mistakes did occur.

But the party was able to acknowledge the mistakes in Leninist fashion, boldly and openly, to expose and eliminate the reasons that gave rise to them, and to lift the working people for the solution of new tasks.

As early as the 1930's socialism had basically been built in our country through the heroic efforts of Soviet people led by Lenin's party. The solid moral and political unity of society had taken shape and all the nations and ethnic groups had merged into a harmonious, indestructible family.

All this enabled the Soviet state to hold out and to triumph in the most arduous historical trials, the grimmest of which was the Great Patriotic War. Under the party's leadership the valiant Soviet Army and people not only upheld the freedom, honor, and independence of the motherland in the fight to the death against the fascist aggressor but also made the decisive contribution to mankind's deliverance from Nazi enslavement. (Applause) The sons and daughters of our fatherland fought heroically on the front lines and in the partisan detachments and toiled selflessly in the rear, together forging the great victory. The restoration in a very short space of time of an economy devastated by the enemy also was a nationwide exploit.

The socioeconomic and spiritual progress achieved by Soviet society in the postwar decades has been enormous. Its main result has been the building of developed socialism, which embodies the highest degree of man's social progress in our time.

Nowadays, when revolutionary practice has been enriched by the manifold experience of the building of socialism in a number of countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America, it has been conclusively confirmed that certain features in the development of the land of the Soviets do not abrogate -- as indeed Lenin foresaw -- the basic laws of socialist building that manifested themselves for the first time precisely in our country. The establishment of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, as our experience shows, develops gradually into the state of the whole people; the leadership of society's development by the Marxist-Leninist party; the socialization of the means of production, the planned management of the national economy, the participation of the broadest masses in the management of social and state affairs, the communist education of the working people -- these and other ways and means of our movement toward socialism have proven their international significance.

That is why the Leninist science of socialist building and the experience of its implementation in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have been and remain reliable pointers for all revolutionary forces. (Applause) They warn against attempts to replace a really scientific analysis of new social phenomena with the composition of speculative utopias, and to replace the elaboration of a strategy leading to genuinely socialist transformations with a quest for so-called "alternative models" of socialism that have been accomplished nowhere and by no one.

Real socialism has contributed major achievements of significance for all mankind to the treasurehouse of civilization and has successfully resolved in the interests of working people problems that are beyond the power of capitalism to resolve. A dynamic economy free from crises and unemployment, the steady upsurge of the people's well-being, genuine democracy ensuring the basic human rights not in words, but in deeds; the just resolution of the nationalities question; universal free education and health care; leading science at the service of the people; a developed multinational culture -- all these aspects of our life are of tremendous magnetic force in the eyes of working people throughout the world.

Socialism engenders a social climate in which the collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, moral health and social optimism predominate.

It creates the material and spiritual conditions for the increasingly full, all-around development and application of the individual's creative forces and capacities. It ensures a fundamentally new quality of life that is by no means limited to material sufficiency, but incorporates all the wealth of full-blooded human existence, the whole spectrum of genuinely human values.

Comrades! On the basis of a strictly scientific assessment of the achievements and potential of Soviet society and in the light of the real dynamics of internal and international factors, at its 26th congress the CPSU elaborated a detailed program for the country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the eighties as a whole. The struggle to fulfill it is at the center of the efforts of the party and all the Soviet people.

The CPSU's unshakable Leninist tradition is to constantly generalize the experience accumulated, test its strategy against life, and on this basis creatively enrich the arsenal of theory and concretize the political course. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and speeches by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, were important milestones here. It is no exaggeration to say that a major new step forward has been taken in the development of the theory of mature socialism and in the understanding of the nature of the long-term tasks facing the country. These tasks, taken together, amount to the improvement of developed socialism.

In Soviet society's life, as Yu. V. Andropov notes, undoubted successes in the fulfillment of many economic, social, and cultural tasks of the first phase of communism and the increasingly strong upshoots of the communist future are combined with a number of still unresolved problems which remain to us from yesterday. The completion of what we have been unable to do before because of objective or subjective factors, the further buildup of the country's material and spiritual potential, the more effective utilization of all socialism's potential and advantages on the basis of the full development of the collectivist principles inherent in it -- such, today, is the main content of the activity of party and people.

The decisive direction of all work to improve the developed socialist society has been and remains the upsurge of the economy. The economy is the material basis of our motherland's social and spiritual progress and of the strengthening of its security and international prestige.

Society's requirements and Soviet people's needs grow every year. And in present-day conditions there is only one way to satisfy them -- a radical increase in labor productivity and production efficiency on the basis of all-around intensification. We are familiar with its main components: the better utilization of fixed capital, the saving of material and manpower resources in every way, the widespread, rapid introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, the enhancement of the quality of output, a high level of labor organization and discipline. The party has defined precisely the key directions of the national economy's further growth and the enhancement of the people's well-being. They are the fulfillment of the Food Program, the development of the fuel and power complex, machine building, and all sectors that determine scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the work of transport, the expansion of the production and enhancement of the quality of consumer goods, and the development of the service sphere.

Concrete organizational and ideological education work is now coming to the fore. This was the aspect to which the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums devoted their main attention.

Our party's appeal to work in a more organized way and to strengthen plan, financial, and labor discipline has met with a genuinely nationwide response.

The working people are responding to this appeal with selfless labor and new patriotic initiatives. The movement launched on the Muscovites' initiative under the slogan "Honor and Glory for Labor!" has acquired broad scope.

Positive results can be seen. In the first 6 months of 1983 national economic development indicators improved and the plan was fulfilled in industry by all ministries and union republics. The volume of industrial production increased 4.1 percent and labor productivity 3.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. It is very important for very party organization and every labor collective not to slacken its efforts in the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of national economic plans and pledges adopted and for organization and discipline at all levels and in all components, and to channel socialist competition above all toward the resolution of tasks in the intensification of production.

The strengthening of discipline and order and the development of socialist competition can only give the proper results when they are combined with the improvement of the entire economic mechanism. Unfortunately our work in this direction, as Yu. V. Andropov has noted, has fallen behind the demands made by the level of material, technical, social, and spiritual development achieved by Soviet society. Concrete measures are now being adopted with the aim of ensuring that the economic mechanism secures the optimum combination of the whole people's requirements and the interests of labor collectives and of each worker. Economic conditions must encourage to the full honest, highly productive labor and must make the idle, old-fashioned approach to work disadvantageous and promote a high level of coordination among all components of the national economy. This is an essential condition of increasing our economy's efficiency and developing the masses' labor activeness.

In resolving tasks in this connection, the party devotes priority attention to the consistent application of the principle of distribution according to labor, since it is in this, above all, that the social justice of our system is manifested today. And here there is no more reliable path than that of improving the system of material and moral incentives, strengthening control of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, and cultivating in every person the requirement for conscientious, creative labor and intolerance of everything that is contrary to our way of life.

The improvement of mature socialism presupposes the further consolidation of the alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia while preserving the leading role of the working class, as well as active party influence on the development of the entire system of social class, national, and political relations. We are guided by clear, scientifically substantiated goals. These include the formation of a classless structure of our society within the historical framework of mature socialism. They include the development of socialist statehood and the establishment of ever new forms and methods of implementing the people's power -- a goal served by the recently adopted law on labor collectives. To see and assess realistically the changes that take place in all their complexity, to notice urgent contradictions and problems in good time, and to find ways of resolving them -- that is what is required by life, that is where our party's efforts are concentrated.

Comrades! It is particularly clear today that the fulfillment of economic and social tasks is inconceivable without a substantial improvement in all our ideological, educational, and propaganda activity aimed at molding the new person. After all, the new person is not only the most important aim, but an essential condition of communist building. That is why problems of the party's ideological and mass political work were submitted for discussion at the June plenum of the Central Committee.

It was only natural that the plenum's attention was centered on the question of preparing a new edition of the CPSU Program -- our main ideological, theoretical, and political document.

"...IN PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS THE PARTY PROGRAM," Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech, "MUST BE ABOVE ALL A PROGRAM FOR THE PLANNED, ALL-AROUND IMPROVEMENT OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, AND THAT MEANS OF THE FURTHER ADVANCE TOWARD COMMUNISM." He gave a profound characterization of the main paths of Soviet society's development in the next few years and in the foreseable future.

Yu.V. Andropov's speech, K.U. Chernenko's report, and the other plenum documents creatively interpret the CPSU's accumulated experience of ideological activity and define its main directions and aims. The plenum set a clear task: that of stepping up all our ideological education work and making it more profound and creative, more in accordance with Soviet people's increased needs and the realities of contemporary life. In a word, it is a question of bringing the content and forms of ideological, theoretical, political education, and propaganda work into line with the main content of the party's and the people's activity -- the improvement of mature socialism -- and with the internal and external conditions in which our development proceeds.

The need for the closest ties between ideological work and the struggle for the fulfillment of key economic and sociopolitical tasks was stressed with full force. Only the merging of ideological education activity with political, organizational, and economic activity produces the necessary effect, ensures the realism, truthfulness, and effectiveness of our propaganda, and helps to overcome such phenomena as alientation from life, formalism, and ostentation.

In the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation and the frenzied "psychological warfare" unleashed by imperialism -- first and foremost American imperialism -- against the USSR and the other fraternal countries, particular importance is attached to the further improvement of the working people's class education, the enhancement of political vigilance, and vivid, convincing propaganda of socialism's achievements both in the international arena and at home. It is necessary to firmly rebuff anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and to expose and thwart the class enemy's ideological subversion, relying on a dynamic, effective system of counterpropaganda.

The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions is the cause of the entire party. It requires of ideolgical cadres, every party organization, and every Communist persistence and purposefulness, and boldness in the quest for new forms and methods of work aimed at improving the level of the masses' political awareness and labor activeness.

Comrades! The increasing scale and complexity of the tasks facing the country naturally lead to the further enhancement of the CPSU's leading role. Here nothing is more important for us than to further strengthen its links with the masses and ensure the indestructible unity of party and people. (Prolonged applause).

Vivid evidence of the Leninist party's steadily strengthening authority and the expansion and deepening of its ties with the masses is provided by the constant growth in the numerical strength and the improvement in the quality of the party's ranks. Whereas in the period of the Second RSDWP Congress party members in Russia numbered only some 3,500 people, by the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution there were 350,000 of them. From a "little seed," as Lenin called the party in the first years of Soviet power, it has now become an 18-million-strong vanguard of fighters for the cause of communism. While preserving and developing its class proletarian nature, the CPSU has become a party of the whole people in the conditions of mature socialism. It is a united, harmonious organization with a very rich arsenal of means of political and ideological influence on all aspects of social life. It is the party at the helm of a mighty socialist state.

The enhancement of the party's combat capability and its influence on social development and on the masses depends to a tremendous extent on the further improvement of the style of party work.

Life demands from party organizations and from every Communist a deep understanding of party policy and the ability to approach the resolution of practical tasks in a scientifically substantiated way. You cannot lead successfully without knowing or taking account of the objective laws of economic and social life. This must always be remembered. Ensuring that the interests of the whole people take priority, utilizing all reserves and potential for accelerating our forward movement, ensuring a scientific and businesslike approach, strengthening the monitoring of execution of decisions adopted -- these are the most important features of the party leadership style persistently asserted by our Central Committee -- the really Leninist style.

A key component in the party's implementation of its leading role is the selection and placing of cadres. The CPSU has always appraoched their ideological, political, moral, and practical qualities with the highest yardsticks. Today you cannot be a real leader without displaying the greatest responsibility and organization, discipline and a creative attitude to the task, without ensuring tangible progress in your sector of work. And of course, party organizations are called upon to come out resolutely against any violations of the norms of socialist morality and against inactivity, manifestations of a bureaucratic approach or disregard for the working people's interests, and abuses of official positions.

Improving the style of party leadership means increasing the militancy of primary party organizations as the political nucleus of labor collectives and directing them toward day-to-day work in the thick of the masses. It is necessary to strive persistently for the strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life and to develop intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism, initiative, and activeness in every party member.

The CPSU's leading role has nothing in common with command methods or with taking the place of state organs or public organizations. The party fulfills its role on the basis of its high political prestige and ideological influence among the people, seeking the increasingly full, precise expression of the working people's vital interests, convincing them of the correctness of its course, and mobilizing them to implement it.

There is no doubt that the tasks facing the party and the entire Soviet people at the modern stage will be successfully resolved. This is guaranteed by the unshakable cohesion of the CPSU's ranks and by the ideological conviction of communists. It is guaranteed by their ability to lead the people and to fire people with ardent party words. Our system's strength lies in the consciousness of the masses. This strength has always helped us to overcome any difficulties, any obstacles. We rely firmly on it today, too! (Prolonged applause)

3. Party of Internationalists, Party of Peace

Comrades! The RSDWP was born on Russian soil, but it relied on the experience that had been accumulated by that time by the entire international revolutionary movement. The very type of the Bolshevist Party, its program, and its strategy and tactics were established in acute, uncompromising polemics with the opportunist views of the leaders of the Second International. This essentially was Lenin's reply to the question of what not only the Russian but also the entire-proletarian movement should do.

At the very beginning of the book "What Is to be Done?" Lenin placed a brief note, just a few lines long. "Perhaps," he asked, "in this first truly international skirmish with socialist opportunism international revolutionary social democracy will strengthen sufficiently to put an end to political reaction, which has long been reigning in Europe?" At that time not everyone, even among the workers, believed that that time was already close.

But a handful of Russian Marxist internationalists, who had gathered for the Second RSDWP Congress, gave a boost to processes that changed beyond recognition the face of both Russia and the entire world. In the article "On the Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution" V.I. Lenin emphasized: "...We have a right to be proud and we are proud that it has fallen to our happy lot to BEGIN the building of a Soviet state and thereby BEGIN a new epoch in world history, an epoch of the supremacy of a NEW class, oppressed in all capitalist countries and marching everywhere toward a new life, toward victory over the bourgeoisie, toward dictatorship of the proletariat, and toward mankind's deliverance from the yoke of capital and from imperialist wars." The modern communist movement rose up and was shaped under the direct influence of the October victory and of the Bolsheviks' ideas and policy. Leninism became a mighty international political trend of the working class.

The communist movement, an inalienable part of which was and still is the CPSU, has traveled a hard, heroic path. It was born and strengthened in class battles against capital, in which it achieved historic victories. It also knew the bitterness of defeats, which, however, also tempered it and enriched it with new experience. And today the communist movement, which embraces almost 100 equal and independent parties, is a most influential international political force, coming out against imperialism and war and for peace and the peoples' national and social liberation. The real potential of the communists' consistent struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all working people and against the attempts of opportunists and revisionists to emasculate and distort the revolutionary essence of our great teaching, and the strengthening of the fraternal parties' cohesion on the principles of creative Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Naturally, the CPSU devotes priority attention to deepening and developing fraternal ties with the Marxist-Leninist parties of socialist states. For it is on the scale, the nature, and the very atmosphere of relations among them that the strengthening of our community's unity, the growth of its international prestige, and the successes of socialist building depend to a decisive degree.

Lenin pointed out even before the Great October victory that "the uniting of socialism in one international force" is expressed particularly vividly in the increase in "the number of questions demanding an identical, principled solution in different countries." The almost 40-year development of the world socialist system has confirmed that this is precisely so. The range of similar and common problems that the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties have to resolve is really very wide. And this means that the need to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation among the socialist community countries in all spheres is becoming increasingly pressing. This includes strengthening their political cooperation, moving them to a qualitatively new level of economic integration, and ensuring further ideological rapprochement among the fraternal peoples.

Joint work always goes better when the experience of one becomes the property of all. Each fraternal party of the socialist countries works in its specific conditions. Therefore they have all been and remain in a certain sense pioneers on the path toward socialism and make their own original contribution to the treasurehouse of world revolutionary experience. The skill to make use of it is an indispensable condition for both more successful and more rapid advance toward the common goal. This truth has been tested by time. History, including quite recent history, has convincingly shown something else too. Serious problems, and even crisis situations, arise when the objective law-governed processes of social development are ignored and when the experience accumulated by fraternal parties is mechanically copied, or, conversely, is ignored.

The emergence and consolidation of the socialist system has transformed the whole appearance of the modern world.

The very existence of the socialist community of states, their consistent anti-imperialist policy, and their internationalist solidarity serve as a powerful political and moral support to communist and workers parties in the nonsocialist part of the world. There are today more than 80 such parties. Far from all of them operate legally, and the numbers of their ranks and their influence in their countries' political life are not identical. But through selfless struggle against the oppression of monopolies and the forces of reaction and aggression and on behalf of social progress and a revolutionary transformation of society they are winning over to their side increasingly broad strata of the working people and are strengthening their positions in the masses.

Soviet people know how difficult this is for fraternal parties. After all, all of them feel the heavy hand of capital on them, which, in some cases by methods of brutual repression, and in others by resort to "constitutional" forms of political and ideological pressure, carries out merciless persecution of communists. It pours out streams of foul lies and slander about our common aims and ideals and tries to undermine the unity of fraternal parties' actions and set them against each other.

Our party well understands and takes account of the diversity and complexity of the conditions in which the communist parties are pursuing the struggle and it builds its relations with them on the basis of equality and mutual respect and trust. It undeviatingly pursues a line of strengthening the cohesion of communist and workers parties, considering that when disagreements do arise on particular questions between individual socialist countries, as well as between some fraternal parties in the world communist movement, it is essential to overcome them on a Marxist-Leninist basis. Faithful to Lenin's behests, the CPSU considers it its primary internationalist duty to develop fraternal cooperation with all Marxist-Leninst parties -- our friends and like-minded people. (applause)

The CPSU's ties with revolutionary-democratic parties are broadening and strengthening. Their growing influencne, their strengthening positions in the anti-imperialist struggle, and the ideological and political rapproachement of many of them with the communist movement are a reflection of those great changes that have taken place, and are taking place in Asia, Africa, and Latin America under the influence of the ideas and practice of Leninism. The solidarity of the CPSU and all communists with these parties is a most important condition for expanding and deepening the world revolutionary process.

Comrades! The victory of Great October signified the appearance in the world arena of a state in which all political power was transferred, for the first time in history, into the hands of the working people. This revolutionized international relations. At the same time, it set fundamentally new tasks for the Bolshevik Party. It was necessary to elaborate the theoretical bases on the victorious proletariat's foreign policy, formulate its concrete aims and directions, and embody them in the fabric of practical activity aimed at establishing the Soviet state's international positions. V.I. Lenin made a decisive contribution to the resolution of these tasks. (Prolonged applause)

Much has changed radically since then in the international arena. The formation of a world socialist system, the appearance out of the ruins of colonialism of dozens of states that take an anti-imperialist stand, and the growth of liberation and antiwar movements have all led to a qualitatively new correlation of social and class forces on a global scale. The potential of Soviet foreign policy has grown immeasurably. But the problems that it has to contend with have also grown more complex. This is particularly clear today as there has been an unprecedented exacerbation of the confrontation between two diametrically opposed world outlooks and two political courses -- socialism and imperialism.

The facts convincingly demonstrate that the present U.S. Administration's anticommunist and anti-Soviet policy is the main source of the threat of war. In the grip of militarist fervor it is striving to deploy its new missiles in West Europe and to exploit the arms limitation talks as a screen for its plans for an unrestricted buildup of the means of mass destruction. Washington is trying to throw together a military coalition of the main imperialist powers aimed against the USSR, the other socialist states, and all democratic and progressive forces. It has gambled on achieving U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. The response of our party and people and of the fraternal socialist countries is firm and simple: that will not be! (Prolonged applause)

From the very first days after the October Revolution, the Soviet foreign policy line has been based on the fact that it has actively opposed the imperialist policy of diktat and aggression. We do not need war. We were and are the most consistent opponents of the arms race, which places a heavy burden on the peoples, including those in the socialist states. But Soviet people are well aware what imperialism is like and of what monstruous crimes it is capable. Suffice it to recall, for example, the crimes that it is now committing in Central America, the Near East, Africa, and Asia. The latest "crusade" against communism declared by the U.S. President is directed essentially against all forces of peace, freedom, democracy, and progress. Imperialism's immoral and misanthropic policy is particularly dangerous since it proceeds on the basis of the reckless thesis of the "acceptability" of nuclear war.

Our party has done and will continue to do everything to protect the Soviet people and the fraternal countries' peoples against any surprises and any encroachments on socialist gains. We will continue to pay constant attention to improving our illustrious Soviet Armed Forces and to strengthening the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact -- bodies that are firmly guarding peace. (Applause)

The strength and effectiveness of the CPSU's foreign policy line lies in the fact that it unfailingly follows the course laid down by Lenin and proceeds on the basis of the highest interest of the Soviet people and all working mankind. It relies on a scientific analysis of contemporary world development. Our party's theoretical justification of the conclusions that under present conditions world war is not inevitable and that the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is the only rational alternative to nuclear catastrophe is of tremendous significance. Practice has fully confirmed the truth of those conclusions that were vividly embodied in the Peace Program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our party's approach to international affairs essentially reflects our communist philosophy of peace. It is this philosophy that forms the basis of the constructive proposals put forward recently by the Soviet Union and contained in the speeches of Yu V. Andropov. They set out an integrated and realistic platform for radically reducing the level of military confrontation, a platform based on the principles of equality and identical security. That is the prerequisite of the just solution of all immediate international problems by means of talks.

The fraternal countries' communist and workers parties share and support the CPSU's principled foreign policy stance. That was also shown by the meeting of the leaders of the seven socialist community states held in Moscow 1 month ago. That meeting reemphasized our countries' determination not to permit military superiority to be gained over us under any circumstances and to do everything possible to protect and consolidate peace. (Applause) The calm, balanced tone of the joint statement and its constructive character are further weighty evidence of the fact that the fraternal countries steadfastly oppose competition in the nuclear arms sphere and all military rivalry. "They are firmly convinced," this document notes, "that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means."

It befell Lenin's party to be the first to blaze the trail toward the victory of socialism. And that makes many things incumbent upon it: After all, it is not enough simply to go forward, it is necessary to go forward with certainty, defending and asserting what is new and advanced. That is how the CPSU does indeed act. In that respect, in dealing with the most complex tasks of building a new society and defending the Soviet people's socialist gains, our party seeks those solutions that fully conform with the interests of world socialism and the communist and workers movement and with the vital interests of all mankind.

You can ask a lot from those who have been given a lot, Lenin said more than once. One can say that those words were and remain a distinctive slogan of Lenin's party in its activity in the international arena. Soviet Communists understand very well the full measures of the responsibility entrusted to them by history. To be equal to that responsibility means being an internationalist not in words but in deeds. That has always distinguished our party's policy and continues to do so today. That has always served and continues to serve as the source of its rightness and strength and its lofty prestige in the revolutionary movement and among all honest people on our planet. (Applause)

Comrades!

The great organization of revolutionaries created by V.I. Lenin has a unique and heroic fate. For 80 years it has boldly traveled the virgin lands of history, opening up for mankind new horizons of social progress. The entire revolutionary-transforming activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people is imbued with very broad social creativity. It is based on a knowledge of the objective laws of society's development and on a scientific approach to reality. Marxism-Leninism -- that is our party's invincible weapon. The immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin ensures the clarity of the aims put forward by the party and the effectiveness of the means of achieving them. It is that teaching that is the source of our party's innate sense of perspective, without which socialist society cannot successfully develop.

The Soviet people look to the future with confidence and wholly trust the party of communists, the party of social optimism. That optimism is engendered by the Soviet land's entire history, an awareness of our strength and of the correctness of the chosen path. We are loyal to Bolshevism because it, by deeds, has proved its indomitable spiritual, organizational and creative power and its ability to set an example of victorious revolutionary strategy and tactics in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, for the transformation of society on just, socialist principles, and for peace and life on earth. (Prolonged applause)

May the great truth of the age -- the truth of Leninist communists, the truth of peace and socialism -- live on in the achievements of the Soviet people and echo in the hearts of more and more millions of people! Long live the CPSU -- the party of the great Lenin! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON PARTY'S LEADING ROLE

'Nucleus' of Political System

PM011538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Mind, Honor, And Conscience of Our Epoch"]

[Text] There are in the history of mankind "zeniths," events that mark turning points in social development. The deepening of the general crisis of capitalism has intensified the imperialist circles' desire to try to check the course of world development by exacerbating international tension. That aggressive line has led to an increase in the threat of nuclear war.

The Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Congress, held eight decades ago, was just such an event. A new type of party -- a party of the working class, a party of scientific communism, a party of socialist revolution and communist creation -- emerged into the historical arena. Precisely this party headed the victorious October that ushered in a new era in world history -- the era of impressive achievements of the working class and the people's masses. The Marxist-Leninist science of revolutionary creativity thereby merged with the living practice of millions of working people building a new society.

The heroic path of struggle and victories traveled by the CPSU convincingly confirms the profound correctness of the words spoken by V. I. Lenin on the eve of October that we see the party as "the mind, honor, and conscience of our epoch." This assessment of Lenin's expresses the ideological and moral essence of the leading and directing force in socialist society and its role in the life and struggle of modern mankind.

The communists' party is truly the mind of our epoch. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, it has creatively developed it at all stages of its history and ensured the organic unity of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice. The CPSU proceeds from the premise that in order correctly to understand the prospects -- in the economy, in politics, and in ideology -- it is necessary, above all, to have a clear and sober picture of the nature of the stage of social development that we have reached. Now, relying on the concept of developed socialism and seeing our society in real dynamics, with its possibilities and needs, the party has elaborated a long-term strategy and tactics in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy for the next few years and for the longer term and determined the most important directions of work on the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism and, thus, on further progress toward communism.

The Leninist Party is the honor and conscience of our epoch. Championing the party of a fundamentally new type in uncompromising skirmishes with all kinds of opportunities, V.I. Lenin invariably pointed to its loyalty to communist ideals and the unshakability of the class positions and aims of the proletariat's vanguard, which accurately expressed the aspirations and needs of working people. All that was and is best in our multinational country's working class was embodied in the appearance of our party, in the image of the Leninist Bolshevik. Courageous, brave soldiers of the revolution and active creators of the new world joined its ranks. They were always characterized by true humanism, proletarian internationalism, ardent love of the motherland, a keen sense of justice, and the desire to give the whole of themselves for the sake of the people's cause.

The strength of moral example and the honor and prestige of a member of the Leninist party are still exceptionally great. "Party membership gives no privileges but means just the higher responsibility of communists for everything that is done in the country and for the fate of socialist building and social progress," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress" points out. It is precisely the awareness of this very high responsibility that gives strength and inspires to new achievements the more than 18 million-strong army of Soviet Communists, who set an example of honest and conscientious labor for the common good and of high organization and discipline and who place public interests above all else. Graphic confirmation of this has been provided by the successes of many foremost production workers and labor collectives who have fulfilled the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan to mark the glorious 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress.

It is the duty of every communist to strengthen with deeds the tremendous moral authority that the party has achieved among the masses.

This is why the instances that are still encountered of conceit, rudeness, and use of official position for personal ends are particularly intolerable in a party environment. The party resolutely rids itself of such people. In the future it is also necessary to take a still more exacting approach to the new replenishment of party ranks, to be guided by Leninist demands in the selection, placing, and training of cadres, and to raise higher and higher the title and significance of a member of the Communist Party. For the more consistently communists fulfill their vanguard role, the stronger their tie with the masses and the stronger the unshakable unity of party and people.

Being the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society, the CPSU also sets an example by the very organization of all its activity and formulates and develops the democratic principles that organically enter into all spheres of our socialist existence. This is one of the most important manifestations of the party's leading role in the life of society and of its inspiring influence on the masses.

"The resolution of the high tasks facing the country," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "will demand the further enhancement of the party's leading role. Therefore the party must constantly improve the forms and methods of its own work." The plenum named the most important directions of the CPSU's activity in this sphere -- in particular, ensuring in practice the correct distribution of the functions of the party and the state, developing internal party democracy in every possible way, and enhancing the creative activeness, initiative, and responsibility of communists.

All our achievements and victories are inseparably linked with the Leninist party -- the mighty creative, mobilizing force that ensures continuous progress in all directions of social progress. Everything for the good of the people, in the name of their happiness -- this is inscribed on the CPSU's banner. The party urges communists and nonparty Soviet people of all nationalities, representatives of different generations, and every working person to concentrate efforts on resolving the key tasks of improving mature socialism and to take a new step forward in the great cause of communist creation.

'The Source' of Strength

PM020919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Source of Spiritual Strength"]

[Text] The heroic annals of Lenin's party and the history of the formation and development of the socialist system are full of examples of selfless loyalty to the ideals of communism. The immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin ensures the clarity of the aims put forward by the party and the efficacy of the means of achieving them. It is this very teaching which is the source of that sense of perspective inherent in communists without which progress is impossible. In the battles for the power of the Soviets, for the building of socialism, and in open combat with foreign invaders, millions of people displayed ideological steadfastness, selflessness, and heroism. When one considers the strength of their spiritual, labor, and military exploits one involuntarily recalls the words of the poet: "Were one to make nails of these people, they would be the strongest nails in the world." In commemorating the glorious date of the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress we again and again feel the unbreakable continuity of the remarkable ideological and moral qualities of the Communists and the "nonparty Bolsheviks" who made a decisive contribution to the building of the new society and the defense of the gains of October.

The modern life of our country is equally rich in dazzling facts and events which fully reveal the ideological conviction and patriotism of the workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia, which finds concrete expression in the persistent struggle of Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the Food Program. The hallmarks of the majority of workers are their proud feeling of socialist primogeniture; the ardent love for their great motherland; internationalism; an active life stance; a vital personal interest in social and state affairs; and the desire to put all their strength, knowledge, and skill into their work. As was pointed out at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we have every reason to believe that the new man is not just a distant ideal but a reality of our time.

In its continual ideological influence on the lives and activities of Soviet people the party is tirelessly concerned for the organic link between their theoretical knowledge and everyday practice, that their knowledge become conviction and be reinforced by action. "The system of political education is the school in which I first found myself and felt the burning need to improve my work," says I.D. Zabavchik, toolmakers team leader at the Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant. "I can see more clearly the link between my work and that of the collective and the whole country."

In a word, communist ideology is the searchlight that allows a man to see both the main elements of our struggle for the further improvement of mature socialism as well as his own place in the solution of these great tasks. It is their consciousness of his role in the general work that is the source of his enthusiasm for his work and his concern to augment his country's riches. This is why our party develops in each working person the noble feeling of being the master of production and enhances personal responsibility for the common cause and for the efficiency of each machine tool, blueprint, and hectare of kolkhoz land.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov commented, "... Today we can already sense how our forward movement gathers pace when ideological work becomes more effective and when the masses better understand party policy, perceiving it as their own and as answering the fundamental interests of the people."

Real conviction is part of the consciousness, the flesh and blood of Soviet man in proportion to this spiritual growth. One of its main signs is a moral integrity of character. This means that a man has civil courage, is a man of principle, shows honesty in his relations with comrades, and is not ambivalent in his deeds and actions. If he gives his word he keeps it. If he takes on a commitment he carries it out. He does not back away from difficulties; he does not let people down.

Unfortunately, people who live in their own little world of exclusively petty concerns, pushing community interests into the background, are also still very much with us. This can be seen in manifestations of a private-ownership, nationalistic mentality, local self-interest, parasitism, money grubbing, acquisitiveness, drunkenness, and so on. An indifferent, narrow-minded attitude toward life is incompatible with the makeup of a conscientious Soviet citizen. Party, Komsomol, Soviet, and trade union organizations are called upon to educate people so that any deviation from the principles of Soviet life will be met with the categorical condemnation of one's peers.

An important Leninist principle was expressed in the materials of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: In assessing a man's actions and checking the extent of his ideological conviction one should take into account not intentions but facts, not good wishes but deeds, not the imagined but the actual. The ideologically convinced person is by nature a fighter and not an idle bystander who is indifferent to good and evil. We must not forget that imperialist propaganda, with its ever more concentrated attacks on our social structure, tries to poison the minds of Soviet people, especially the young.

In these conditions we must be more active in our opposition to any manifestations of bourgeois ideological influence, strengthen ideological steadfastness in our citizens, and increase their political vigilance and readiness to defend the gains of socialism.

The Soviet people are strong in their devotion to the cause and great ideals of the party. Their deep ideological conviction and awareness are an important source of the growth of the cultural and spiritual potential of mature socialism, and of our assured progress towards communism.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO SESSION HELD

LD291958 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the recent visit paid to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted with satisfaction that during the meetings which were held the two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the two parties and states, and between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples based on deep mutual trust, allied ties, and a complete identity of views on all the basic issues of the time. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the nature of the talks held during the visit, Yuriy Andropov's meeting with Janos Kadar, and contacts between the leading officials of the two parties and states. It was stressed that the results of this visit will be conducive to new successes in socialist and communist construction, and will be an important stimulus for the further development of interparty ties, and for deepening political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The meetings and talks held during the visit demonstrated the firm determination of the two sides to do everything possible, together with other fraternal countries, to bar the way to the growing war danger which is being built up by the aggressive forces of the USA and other NATO countries, and to secure the realisation of the program put forward by the socialist countries for improving the international situation and for achieving disarmament on the basis of the just principles of equality and equal security. There is no, and cannot be, a problem more important than that of preserving a lasting peace. In the name of this great objective it is necessary to strengthen the internationalist solidarity of the communists, of all the progressive democratic, and peace forces on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of development of the national economy in the first six months of the year and measures to further step up work toward a successful implementation of the plan for the economic and social development of the country in 1983. The economic, social, and organizational measures taken by the party and the state are fully supported by the working people in town and countryside.

The session noted that definite positive tendencies have become apparent in the country's economy. The overall economic indicators have improved, and for a number of them, the results achieved exceed planned targets. In industry, the 6-month plan was fulfilled by all ministries and union republics. In agriculture, the spring field work has been completed in a shorter space of time than last year. The production and procurement of livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, and early vegetables has increased.

The level of labor and political activity of working people went up, which has a positive effect on discipline, the degree of organization at work, and the performance of tasks of economic and cultural construction.

The session noted however that in the activity of a number of party, administrative, and economic bodies; labor collectives; primary party, trade union and komsomol organizations; the necessary change of direction has not yet been made in the struggle for raising production efficiency and the quality of work.

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics; the party kraykoms, obkoms, town committees, and raykoms; ministries and departments; associations and enterprises have been charged with analyzing critically and in a business-like fashion the 6-month results, and to carry out the necessary organizational and mass political work aimed at consolidating the positive results that have been achieved and at eliminating omissions and shortcomings in order to ensure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the plan for 1983 and to create favorable preconditions for the successful fulfillment of the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session examined the question of stepping up work to strengthen the socialist discipline of labor. During the discussion it was stressed that the basis for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party of raising the Soviet people's standard of living is provided by their conscientious work, strict order, and good organization.

The decisions adopted by the party at the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums directed at struggling with all violations of party, state, and labor discipline in all areas of the national economy and at stepping up mass political and educational work have met with the broad support of the Soviet people. The draft CPSU Central Committee decisions were discussed beforehand in many labor collectives and met with warm approval. At the basis of all work to strengthen labor discipline should be the education of the working people, in a spirit of profound understanding of their civic duty, to work conscientiously and honestly for the good of the homeland.

Party, administrative, economic, trade union, and komsomol bodies are charged with consistently working to ensure that an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility is formed in every labor collective.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the additional measures, worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers and the all-union Central Council of Trade Unions, to strengthen labor discipline, improve organization and order at enterprises, collectives, state farms; in organizations and at institutions.

Summaries of the resolutions on this question will be published in the central and local press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has passed a resolution on the establishment of political organs in the system of the Ministry of the Interior of the USSR. Their task will be to organize and guide party political, ideological-educational, and cultural-enlightening work within the system of the Ministry of the Interior of the USSR and to enhance the responsibility of personnel for the discharge of their duties.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved the activities of the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which paid a visit to France.

Some other questions were also discussed at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

TASS REPORTS CPSU MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

LD281323 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is marking the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party. It was at that congress, which completed the process of unifying the revolutionary Marxist organizations of Russia on the principles worked out by Lenin, that the party of the Bolsheviks was set up.

Nowadays there are 18,118,000 members in the CPSU. Workers and peasants constitute a majority in the party -- 56.5 per cent. Office workers account for more than 40 per cent of the party members. Almost three-quarters of them are engineers, agronomists, teachers, physicians, scientific workers, and workers in the field of literature and art.

An increase in the influx of women to the party is the characteristic feature of the recent time. Women now account for 27.4 per cent of party members as against 19.4 per cent in 1960.

In 1982, the CPSU granted membership of 619,145 people. Of them, 59.4 per cent are workers, and 10.1 per cent are peasants. Almost a quarter of new members of the party are specialists engaged in industry, education, higher education, and science. The administrative and managerial personnel accounted for 3.2 per cent of the new members in 1982.

Young people constitute a majority of new members of the CPSU. Last year, more than 73 per cent of new members came from the Komsomol (Young Communist League).

The CPSU unites in its ranks members of more than 100 nations and nationalities inhabiting the USSR, with Russians accounting for the largest percentage of the party members, Ukrainians -- for 16 per cent, and Uzbeks, Kazakh, Georgians, and Azerbaijans -- for approximately two per cent each.

These statistical data are published in the August issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal.

NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD011516 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Yevgeniy Kulov to the post of chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for supervision over the safe conduct of work in the atomic power generating industry.

Yevgeniy Kulov was born in 1929 and is a physicist and engineer by education. He was appointed deputy minister of medium machine-building in 1982.

PARTY LEADERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS UNDERSCORED

PM261352 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Professor Ye. Ivanov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, under the rubric "Political Discussions": "The Party and the Trade Unions"]

[Text] The Soviet people, ceremoniously marking the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party], rightly link this event with the origin of political relations of a new type -- unity of action by the party and the trade unions. The congress was of special importance for the fate of the trade union movement in our country and for the whole of the international workers' movement. It proclaimed a most important principle -- that of party leadership of the trade unions. And this in turn comprises the very essence of the mutual relations between the vanguard of the working class and the class as a whole, the entire working masses. This is why this principle has always aroused the furious rage of the bourgeoisie, opportunists, and revisionists. It is subjected to fierce attacks in our time, too.

One of Russia's most important specific features consisted in the fact that while in the West the setting up of trade unions and the formation of the political parties of the working class occurred as independent processes isolated from each other, in our country they represented a unified, interconnected and interdependent process. Under the czarist reaction's unbridled tyranny, where the party could exist only as an illegal organization of professional revolutionaries, the trade unions as mass organizations of the workers had to serve as its stronghold and support, as executors of its policy among the masses.

It is understandable why the questions of the workers' economic struggle and their trade unions occupied a prominent place at the Second RSDWP Congress. The Congress displayed concern above all for ensuring the indispensable legal guarantees for the formation and functioning of trade unions. The party program adopted by the congress established as the most immediate political task the overthrow of the czarist autocracy and its replacement by a democratic republic whose constitution would guarantee among other rights and freedoms also the "freedom...of the unions."

An important component of the congress' decisions was the resolution "On the Trade Union Struggle." Much preparatory work preceded the adoption of this resolution. Lenin's document "On the Question of Reports of RSDWP Committees and Groups to the General Party Congress" is well known. In it Vladimir Ilich gave a tentative list of questions which were to be answered in reports from the local level. And under the first group, "The Workers' Movement, Its History and Present State," he listed as item No. 5, on the types of workers' organizations: "What kinds of workers' circles, mutual aid funds, self-education societies, and workers' organizations existed and exist?" Lenin's questions were taken into account by the rapporteurs at the local level.

The draft resolution prepared by V.I. Lenin for the congress stressed the need for the party's influence on the trade unions and its concern for their development. "...The congress recognizes," the resolution notes, "that the RSDWP's task in the area of the trade union movement is the leadership of the day-to-day workers' struggle for improved working and living conditions and campaigning for the removal of all obstacles to membership in trade unions legislated by the Russian autocracy -- in short, the unification of the individual clashes of separate groups of workers into a single organized class struggle."

The congress decisions show that the party's leadership of the trade unions represented an intrinsic need of theirs, engendered by the needs of the trade union movement itself. It was leadership for the sake of the trade unions in the interests of the broad masses which they unite.

The decisions of the Second RSDWP Congress became the ideological basis of all the party's subsequent work in the area of the trade union movement. And this work bore considerable fruit. Under the leadership of the party the trade unions became an important organized force in the destruction of the foundations of capitalism. They participated extensively in the preparation and achievement of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

With the victory of the revolution the trade unions became the largest mass organizations of people who were themselves the masters of production and bearers of state authority. Qualitatively new tasks arose before them. These consist in constant and all-round concern for the comprehensive development of social production -- the sole and most reliable basis of the working people's higher living standards and of the spiritual development of the personality. But the age-old tasks of the trade unions connected with defending working class interests had not disappeared either: Only their content and direction had changed. The need had arisen to defend them not against the bosses, not against the state, but against infringements of the new Soviet power's laws by bureaucrats, parasites, and so forth.

In the new historical conditions the unity of the party and the trade unions became even firmer. Led by the Leninist party, the trade unions played a most direct and active part in effecting profound social changes in the interests of the broadest masses of the working people. And it is precisely along this path of active creative work, and not through "neutrality" or "independence" and still less through opposition to the new social and state system, that they won tremendous authority among the masses of the working people and turned into an influential and effective social force. Their experience of participating in socialist building is of truly invaluable importance -- both inside the country and internationally.

The USSR Constitution clearly defines the place and role of trade unions in present-day Soviet society: They are organizationally independent associations with their own rules and specific functions. But they are not confined within the sphere of their own tasks and do not stand aside from the common cause of the people as a whole. Together with other public organizations they form an integral part of the political system of developed socialism. With due consideration for their specific character and in line with the tasks prescribed by their rules, they participate extensively and fruitfully in production management and leadership of other spheres of social life.

In the conditions of the all-round improvement of developed socialism the interrelations between the Communist Party and trade unions are naturally being raised to a qualitatively new level in accord with the needs of the current stage. As the volume and complexity of tasks in the country's social development increase, the Communist Party's role in the leadership of society grows. This presupposes the strengthening of party leadership of all state and public organizations, including the trade unions.

In the economic sphere the trade union's main concern is still more effective participation in developing social production and enhancing its efficiency. Proceeding on the basis of party directives and the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, the AUCCTU Presidium in the summer of 1982 approved the program for the trade unions' work in further improving the forms and methods of the involvement of the working people in the management of production. This program is already being successfully implemented and contributes to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, Yu. V. Andropov stressed the need to further develop socialist democracy. This idea has now been put into living practice in the Law on Labor Collectives. Here the trade unions' specific feature, namely that they unite practically all working people, has to be taken into account. It follows that an increase in the labor collectives' role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations logically leads to an enhancement of the role of trade union organizations at the local level.

At the stage of improving developed socialism the party's social policy is becoming increasingly all-encompassing and versatile. It embraces not only the growth of people's incomes and the production of consumer goods, but also the resolution of a whole range of other tasks which are part of the concept of "the people's living standard." This comprises higher consciousness and a higher standard of culture, including a sensible standard of consumption, and also strengthened public order, higher quality of services, and improved use of leisure. In these circumstances the volume of the trade union's activity as the mouthpiece of the working people's interests is inevitably increased and its importance is enhanced.

The defense of the interests and rights of the working man against impermissible actions by individual administrators, state organ employees, and so forth has now acquired a particular, still more fundamental meaning. As the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum rightly pointed out: What is the value of a trade union organization's work if it does not dare to raise its voice in defense of the working people's interests against various kinds of disorders in production?

Finally, the importance of the trade unions' activity in the education of the working people is enhanced. Their program of action in this area has been spelled out in particular detail by the party Central Committee's June Plenum. First and foremost comes their participation in the party's ideological and mass political work; in molding a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, strengthening patriotism and internationalism, engaging in the propagation of scientific materialist views and in atheist education, and so forth. The main criterion of the effectiveness of education to be used as a guideline by the trade unions is the masses' level of political consciousness and labor activity.

It is 80 years since the Bolshevik party was formed. "The little seed" is what V. I. Lenin lovingly called the party as it set out on its challenging path. Nowadays the CPSU, uniting 18 million Communists, represents a mighty, living organism which is functioning dynamically and continually developing.

The trade unions, too, have passed through the great school of life since that time. Their path has led from small islets in the sea of hired labor to a gigantic public organization which unites more than 132 million members. They now have immeasurably greater potential than ever before for influencing all aspects of Soviet society's life. The order of the day now is to uncover and utilize this potential to the fullest. And to achieve decisive success in this direction is possible under one essential condition only -- the further strengthening of the unity of the trade unions and the party, the enhancement of the party's leading role in the country's trade union movement, and more active assistance to the party by the trade unions.

DEMONSTRATION OVER ARRESTS REPORTED IN TBILISI

NC151544 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 15 (AFP) -- Five people were arrested following a demonstration on Monday in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, and were now on hunger strike, an informed source said here today.

Some 100 people, mostly students, took part in the protest calling for the release of two students accused of distributing pamphlets allegedly slandering the Soviet Union.

About 20 people were taken in for questioning by police and most were later released. But the following day historians Zurat Tsinsadze and Tamara Sheyedze and three students were put under arrest.

The two students whose arrest sparked off the demonstration -- Erakli Eretli, 22 and Paata Sageretze, 25 -- have been in prison for a month. They called for a boycott of 200th anniversary celebrations of Georgia's integration into tsarist Russia.

CONFERENCE HELD AT USSR JUSTICE MINISTRY 8 JUL

PM181220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Important Tasks for Lawyers"]

[Text] A conference of leading workers of justice and court organs and representatives of scientific and academic legal establishments and the mass media was held at the USSR Ministry of Justice 8 July.

USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov delivered a report on the tasks of the justice and court organs in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the speech at it by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference devoted particular attention to increasing the role of legal services in strengthening state and labor discipline and improving the population's legal education and the preventive and educational effectiveness of trials, as well as strengthening ties between courts and other legal establishments, labor collectives, and the public in preventing law violations.

V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, participated in the conference.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES STATE OF LIVESTOCK RAISING

PM291350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Summertime for Livestock Raising"]

[Text] By noon the herd is already at rest. In the open, lush meadows the animals have fed well and "manufactured" their milk. Then the milking machines are switched on at the summer camp of the Yaroslavl Oblast Progress Kolkhoz. The tanks are quickly filled and the produce is driven away for processing. Here they obtain 15-16 kg of milk per cow per day.

The pasture conveyor is operating harmoniously and efficiently on many other kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country. Workers at livestock units are trying to obtain more meat and milk from cheap feed in the summer season. Camps are provided with equipment, milking and pasturing herds are formed, and animals are provided with green and mineral feed supplements. Both individual collectives and whole rayons, oblasts, and republics have considerably surpassed last year's indicators for milk yields and livestock weight gains. On the farms of Latvia, Estonia, Chuvashia, and Vladimir; Ryazan, Kirov, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts; the milk increase was 15-20 percent or more. A considerable increase has been achieved in the country as a whole. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes intend this year not only to successfully fulfill plans for the production of livestock products, but to do much to make good the shortfall in previous years.

Good rates much be consolidated and developed everywhere, seeking a high yield from the meadows. In the Mari ASSR and Moscow and Kuybyshev Oblasts they are now grazing the animals by night too and improving the greenstuff with various supplements. The picture is different on a number of Volgograd Oblast farms. Here they were late fitting out the summer camps and making up the herds, and the pasturing of livestock has not been skillfully organized everywhere. Milk yields have not even reached last year's level and the oblast is still in debt to the state on milk sales. Certain livestock unit collectives in Armenia, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Amur Oblast, where laggardness with milk production has also been allowed to occur, are not working at full strength. Some farms in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Novosibirsk Oblast are still only poorly exploiting potential for pasturing livestock. The situation must be rectified quickly.

The delivery of produce to procurement points could be increased considerably if all the components of the agroindustrial complex worked more efficiently. Some of the milk, for instance, does not reach the consumer because there are not enough refrigerator machines on the farms and those that are there, are not always in good repair. Associations for the supply of production equipment for agriculture often avoid servicing and reparing such devices. The livestock units' requirements for detergents, filter materials, churns, and protective clothing are far from fully satisfied. The question of separators is particularly acute. Not only kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but also personal subsidiary plots are greatly in need of them. There are also many reproaches relating to the poor organization of milk deliveries. The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is only slowly expanding the reception of produce actually on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and is in no hurry to establish direct links with farms.

The party and state, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, are implementing large-scale measures to develop all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The same goal is served by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Economic Relations Between Agriculture and Other Sectors of the National Economy."

Firm foundations have been created in the country for transferring agriculture onto a primarily intensive path of development. It is the duty of rural workers and their partners to exploit this potential better and bring into play internal reserves for improving labor productivity and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

The summer, so to speak, combines present concerns about livestock raising with its future: The feed base is being laid in on which the herd's subsequent productivity depends. It must be borne in mind that a good provision of coarse and succulent feed reduced the livestock units' grain requirements. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 18 July kolkhozes and sovkhozes had procured 42 million tons of hay and 45.2 million tons of haylage and laid in 9.3 million tons of silage. That is more than by the same time last year. Many farms in Gomel, Bryansk, and Belgorod Oblasts have managed to meet the livestock units' hay requirements by three-fourths or more already. This is promoted by the use of highly productive machinery and advanced forms of labor organization. Nonregulated subunits are in operation on a significant proportion of the farms. Progressive feed procurement methods have been adopted.

The potential for creating a reliable stock of feed exists everywhere, but is not fully utilized everywhere. The haymaking has been underway for more than amonth, for instance, in Novgorod and Kostroma Oblasts, but only a little over half the planned grasses have been gathered in. Often a large gap is allowed to occur between cutting and collecting the grass and it is overdried or, conversely, wetted by rain which causes it to lose its nutritional value. The best times for procuring hay and haylage are slipping away in other parts of the Nonchernozem and in Siberia, the Far East, and the Urals. Here large areas of meadow have not been touched by the scythe. The reserves of the countryside and patron enterprises and organizations must be utilized more actively in feed procurement and mutual assistance muth be practiced more widely among farms, rayons, and oblasts.

The summer day is filled to the brim in the countryside. The harvesting of grain and other crops is underway and the foundations are being laid for the next harvest. It is necessary to consistently increase the rate of grain sales to the state in order to fulfill the first commandment. Success depands largely on skillful maneuvering of forces and resources and on organization and discipline in all components. Rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations must seek efficient collaboration between partners, and must channel their efforts into achieving high end results in the fields and livestock units.

The summer season in livestock raising demands special attention from party organizations. They must constantly monitor questions of the efficient utilization of meadows and pastures, and the improvement of quality and the preservation of produce. It is necessary to launch socialist competition widely for high yields and weight gains, the creation of reliable fodder stocks for winter, and the exemplary preparation of livestock units for the winter period of keeping livestock indoors. It is a matter of honor for Communists and all rural workers to persistently and consistently increase livestock productivity. This will be a real contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program and the 26th party congress decisions.

SALYUT-7 TO EMBARK ON ENVIRONMENTAL MISSION

LD011238 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, now working aboard the "Salyut-7--Soyuz T-9--Cosmos 1443" orbital complex, are getting ready to take photographs of the biosphere preserves situated on the Soviet Union's territory in what is a new and unusual mission for the crew. The operation has been conceived and prepared by experts from the Priroda (nature) national center. The purpose of the survey is to try and determine the patterns in which man affects the environment.

The Soviet Union has about ten biosphere preserves situated in the European part of the USSR, in Siberia, and some other regions. Experts maintain that with time the number of such preserves, where the natural environment remains in its original splendor, will increase dramatically. Space photographs of such areas will enable experts to evaluate the state of the flora and fauna there.

The Soviet Union makes special emphasis on environmental protection issues. And this is recorded in the Constitution of the USSR. At the present time which is a time of intensive exploration of near-earth outer space, Cosmos has been placed in the service of the protection and preservation of the environment. Experts believe that the prospects opened by space exploration in the process of scientific study of nature are virtually inexhaustible.

Surveys carried out by the cosmonauts help experts detect sources of environmental pollution, and map out the ways for improving the environment, for instance, land reclamation or bringing water to deserts.

SOVIET ADMIRALS DELIVER NAVY DAY ADDRESSES

Gorshkov Speech

OW020531 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0650 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Address by Admiral of the Fleet of the USSR Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Navy, USSR deputy minister of defense and twice hero of the USSR -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrade television viewers: Today our country is solemnly observing Navy Day, its traditional holiday. The motherland honors its sons, couragous defenders of its state interests at sea, workers of industry, creators and builders of modern fighting ships and technical equipment, who are making their contribution to strengthening the material base of our fleet. Navy servicemen view their holiday as a review of their achievements in military labor, of their training and combat skills, and their readiness to fulfill their constitutional duty of defending the motherland. This year Navy Day is being observed in an atmosphere of great political upsurge evoked by the 80th anniversary of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party [RSDLP] Second Congress, the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The personnel of the Army and Navy, like all Soviet people, warmly approve of the decisions of the June Central Committee Plenum and the Supreme Soviet session. The tasks, provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum are deeply in accord with the thoughts and feelings of all Soviet people; they are being solved under the badge of inviolable unity of the party and people and further consolidation of the working people and Army and Navy servicemen around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo; they mobilize them to successful realization of the long-term program of development of our state.

Our people are forced to solve these tasks in conditions of a sharply intensifying aggressiveness of the reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. As noted from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, representatives of circles which vividly pronounced imperial ambitions are presently occupying the bridge of Washington's foreign policy. They preach a cult of force in international elations and aspire to lay claim to rebuilding the world according to their wishes.

Taking these conditions into consideration, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared, we will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and our friends and allies and will increase the combat might of the Soviet armed forces, a mighty factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction.

The modern navy is the creation of our people and their oustanding labor achievement. The development and creation of new ships and aircraft, weapons systems, power plants, radio equipment, and communications and control systems require persistent labor and scientists and designers, engineers and workers. Our naval fleet absorbs the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress and worthily represents one of the branches of the Soviet armed forces capable of withstanding aggression from the sea and defending the interests of our motherland on the world's oceans.

This year Navy servicemen are meeting their traditional holiday with new successes in combat training and with a desire to reach new frontiers of military skill and to fulfill in a model way their filial duty to the motherland. The peaceful daily lies of Navy servicemen are filled with important and interesting events. Intense combat training which continues daily is saturated with exercises, training, missile, torpedo and artillery firing and competition to find the best solution to combat training tasks.

Many combat ships are presently on distant ocean voyages. They are successfully fulfilling the motherland's responsible tasks. A determining role in raising combat training efficiency is played by the officer cadres, the pride of our fleet. The fleet's officer complement, and primarily the commanders of ships and formations, understand their great responsibility to the party and people for the ships entrusted in them, their skillful operation, and for the fate of their subordinates and the working condition and high readiness of their arms and all technical equipment.

The fleet is proud of its officer cadres. They are well trained people in a professional sense; they are politically mature and brought up on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and boundlessly loyal to the motherland and the communist cause.

The warrant officers and ensigns, among whom there are many real masters of the military art and combat skills, are reliable assistants of the officers in the task of training and educating subordinates. They have graduated from the great schools of sea and ocean voyages and serve as an example to the petty officers and sailors in the fulfillment of their military duties.

Our people send their best sons to serve in the fleet. As a rule, youths who have graduated from middle and technical schools come to serve on ships and units of our fleet and many of them receive sound training in DOSAAF schools and acquire moral and physical tempering in labor collectives before serving in the fleet. Military service develops and strengthens these qualities and becomes a real school of life, civil maturity, and responsibility.

As a result of the educational effect of the process of combat and political training, the young Navy servicemen develop ideological firmness, self-control, discipline, and spiritual strength and learn to value friendship and comradeship. This is promoted by the very nature of service at sea itself. As you know, the ocean's elements have always demanded courage and valor, persistence and patience, and a high professional skill in people.

The entire system of training and education of Navy servicemen is aimed at ensuring that they have a masterly knowledge of military skills and can act efficiently and resolutely in any real situation.

The results of the winter training period and the progress of summer training attest to the fact that navy servicemen are working with intensity and inspiration. The crews of submarines and surface ships, aviators and marines are confidently advancing toward set goals. The movement for acquiring excellent ship, unit, and leading formation is acquiring increasing scope. For example, good results in training were achieved by the crews of the missile cruiser Groznyy and the guards of the large antisubmarine ship Krasnyy Krym; the submarine Ulyanovskiy Komsomolets has for many years retained the title of excellent, and there are many such ships in all our fleets.

Ships of the auxiliary fleet are honorably solving complicated and responsible tasks. Recently the Navy oceanographic research ships Admiral Vladimirskiy and Fadey Bellinsgauzen returned from an expedition which circumnavigated the Antarctic. They successfully fulfilled an extensive program of scientific research while following the route and great scientific feat of Bellinsgauzen and Lazarev, Russian navigators of the last century who in command of the sloops Vostok and Mirnyy opened the sixth continent of the world, the Antartic, in 1820.

Dear comrades, Navy servicemen always remember that combat readiness is the main indicator of the qualitative condition of the fleet's forces. Combat readiness is the result of the multifaceted activities of the commanders and political workers, the staffs, political organs and political organizations and all personnel of the Navy, of their ability to fulfill their military duty.

Party organizations stand out as the political nucleus of fleet collectives. They are in the midst of the mass of servicemen and actively promote with their entire work the implementation of the party's policy in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense and ensure the unflagging impact of combat and political training of personnel on all facets of life. They mobilize personnel to achieve high marks in their military labor, strengthen military discipline to the utmost, and create a sense of responsibility among navy servicemen for the fate of socialism and the prosperity and the security of our great motherland.

The Soviet Armed Forces' constantly strengthening unity with the people serves as an inexhaustible source of their strength and might. Navy servicemen closely cooperate with workers of the shipbuilding and defense industries and toilers of other branches of the national economy, whose labor strengthens the economic and defense might of the socialist fatherland. Also traditional is the friendship with seamen of the merchant, fishing and scientific research fleets, which enriches them mutually.

Veterans of the Navy, of war and labor, make an inestimable contribution to the noble task of educating courageous and steadfast defenders of the motherland. Surrounded by all-people concern, the personnel of ships and units of the Navy, in a single rank with other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces and Navy servicemen of the fraternal countries, stand vigilantly on guard to defend the great conquests of socialism.

Taking the complexity of the international situation into consideration, the Navy servicemen of our fleets see their duty in even further raising their vigilance and the combat readiness of ships and units, thus guaranteeing a rebuff to any aggressor.

Permit me, dear comrade television viewers, to congratulate you on Navy Day, our motherland's holiday and, on this solemn day on behalf of all personnel, to assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people that Soviet Navy servicemen who are fulfilling their sacred duty with inspiration are always on the alert in defending the maritime frontiers of the socialist fatherland. Thank you for your attention.

Smirnov Speech

LD311501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Address by Fleet Admiral Nikolay Ivanovich Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Naval Forces, on Navy Day -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, in marking Navy Day our people are not only honoring naval sailors and their military labor, but are expressing their deep gratitude to the shipbuilders and working people in all spheres of the national economy who are augmenting the sea power of the socialist motherland.

From the first to the last day of the Great Patriotic War the Navy actively conducted combat operations, destroying more than 1,200 fighting ships of the enemy on the seas and at bases, and sank more than 1,300 transport ships with a total water displacement of over 3 million metric tons, 100 million metric tons of cargo for the national economy and the military, and more than 10 million men were transported by the sea communications network. These figures represent millions of metric tons of strategic materials, oil, fuel for tanks and aircraft, foodstuffs, in a word all without which the activity of the Armed Forces would have been unthinkable and (?without which survival would be impossible).

About 500,000 sailors, petty officers and naval officers fought on land fronts. The striped vest, pea-jacket and the cap of the marines became a symbol of selfless service to the motherland, courage and bravery in battle. Generations will remember the exploits of Army and Navy troops in the battles for Odessa, Sevastopol, Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, in battles at Novorossiysk and for the Caucasus and the Crimea, and in their liberation campaigns along the Danube, in the Baltic and Polar regions, and in the rout of the forces of militaristic Japan and the removal of the enemy from the age-old Russian lands of South Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands.

The seamen of today also perform their vigil with dignity and continue to develop the glorious heroic traditions. Ships named after famous admirals and hero-seamen ply the waters of sea and ocean. In speaking of the exploits of the seamen, we do not for a minute forget that they enjoyed nationwide support, and that we achieved all our victories under the leadership of the wise Communist Party, which rose to the devoted, selfless struggle for the honor and freedom of our motherland.

Having achieved victory in the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people turned toward peaceful labor. But imperialist circles hostile to peace again started preparations for against the USSR, holding forth about the Soviet military threat. They unleashed the arms race and knocked together aggressive military blocs. Counting on force, they announced a new crusade against socialism and progress, created powerful groupings of forces, and surrounded socialist countries with a network of military bases. A special place in their military plans was devoted to increasing naval strike power, and turning the oceans and seas into (? an area) for the launch of strategic nuclear weapons.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government put before the Armed Forces a task of historical importance: to ensure, together with the armies of the socialist countries, reliable security for the whole of the socialist community. Our country does all that is necessary to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have all they need in order to carry out their tasks.

Constant attention is paid to the Navy. Its might is based on submariens with nuclear-powered equipment and missiles, aviation capable of conducting combat operations from airfields and aircraft carriers, and surface ships, among which the first-class missile and antisubmarine cruisers occupy an important place. We recreated the marines on a new technical basis: the level of technical equipment of shore missile and artillery units rose; and there was an influx of new outstanding personnel totally committed to their native party and government, and ready to discharge their duty. In a word, the fleet has all it needs in order to make its contribution to the efforts of our Armed Forces to halt aggression from wherever it may arise.

On Navy Day we again turn to the speech delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he noted that peaceful coexistence is objectively promoted by a military-strategic balance of forces between socialism and imperialism. The achievement of this balance is one of the most important results of the past decades. It required from our people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries much in energy and means, and we will not allow it to be destroyed. We will continue to do all that is necessary to ensure the security of our country and our friends and allies. We will increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, a powerful factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction. The Navy personnel selflessly struggle to implement the demands placed on the Armed Forces by the party to defend reliably the socialist fatherland, and to be in a permanent state of military readiness, guaranteeing the immediate rebuff of any aggressor.

I wish you greetings on this nationwide festive day, on Navy Day, dear comrades!